

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*People's Republic of China*

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# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED  
ORIGINAL

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



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## GENERAL

## FIVE WESTERN NATIONS HOLD MEETING ON AFRICAN SECURITY

OW061606Y Peking NCNA in English 1523 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--The United States, France, Belgium, Britain and West Germany held a meeting here from June 5 to 6 to discuss the security of Africa. The meeting was convened as proposed by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Editor of LE FIGARO, Max Clos, wrote that the meeting will be a common Western response to the Soviet-Cuban penetration in Africa." Max Clos said the meeting will be an event of Western countries. "It is the first tangible sign of starting up against the abandonment of the black continent to the Russians and their Cuban ally," he added.

A joint communique issued at the end of the meeting says it had "studied current problems of Zaire, worsened by events in Shaba." The communique states the meeting examined the problem of providing aid to Zaire to help her recover its economy and considered "measures taken or envisaged toward assuring the security of Zaire indispensable for its rehabilitation and its economic and social progress."

The communique indicates that officials of the five countries "reached agreement on the recommendations they will submit to their governments." However, the communique did not disclose the specific contents of the recommendations. It was reported that specifics must await further meetings, like the one scheduled for Brussels next week, of officials of the five countries, a number of Arab countries and international financial organizations.

## UNITED STATES

## LI HSIEN-NIEN MEETS U.S. HUMANIST DELEGATION

OW070848Y Peking NCNA in English 0835 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Jun (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with the delegation of the U.S. Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies led by Robert O. Anderson, chairman, and Joseph E. Slater, president, of the institute.

Present on the occasion were Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Chu Chi-chen, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

## SOVIET UNION

## U.S., UK PAPERS CITED ON SOVIET POLICY IN AFRICA

OW052034Y Peking NCNA in English 1553 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union's "imperialist activities" in Africa are part of its global strategy and the West should not take them lightly, noted Western journals in recent commentaries.

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The British paper Yorkshire POST said in an editorial on May 31 that Russia's activities in Africa "are an important part of Moscow's global strategy, designed to secure a stranglehold over the West's vital raw materials and economic and military lifelines preparatory to threatening world war three." The editorial states: "Nothing in recent weeks--not even Soviet and Cuban adventurism in Africa--has revealed Soviet intentions more glaringly than Mr. Brezhnev's hysterical and unprecedented campaign against the American neutron weapons project....

"Why should the Russians be so desperate to get the neutron weapon abandoned by the West entirely if they are not already planning to launch a tank invasion at some future date or are determined, for blackmailing purposes, to maintain the credibility of such a threat? For the neutron weapon would only be used against tanks which had already penetrated deep into Allied territory. When President Carter and his allies went a great deal more than half way to appease Marshal Brezhnev over that they gave Moscow every reason to question the West's will to survive." "On Russia's definition", the editorial adds, "'detente' is simply a device for weakening the West's physical and psychological defences."

The U.S. paper Los Angeles TIMES said in an article on May 22 that if the Russians are able to establish a "physical presence" on the Continent of Africa, then from there "they can threaten the flow of oil to Europe and the United States." "To the degree that they attain the physical ability to interrupt these vital oil supplies, the Russians gain enormous political leverage over Western Europe and, to a lesser degree, the United States."

The paper maintained that the United States should do something "real" to convince Brezhnev & Co. that "Russia stands to lose more than it gains by its imperialist adventures." It suggested that the U.S. Government should use the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks to exert pressure on the Soviet Union, it could also "block the scientific exchanges between this country and the Soviet Union--exchanges that are far more important to the Russians than to us"--"give the go-ahead to the neutron bomb for the defense of Europe," and "delay deliveries of grain supplies that are already contracted for."

The U.S. paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said in an article on May 31: "Moscow has already invested at least one billion dollars in these purposeful military ventures" in Africa and "Cuba, which is its faithful and well-paid instrument, is now deploying one-fourth of its total fighting force to carrying them out." "A more alert and more aroused public opinion is taking shape in the U.S.," it notes, adding: "The two main factors are these: the increasingly visible evidence of the bald Soviet-Cuban intervention in more African countries, and the mounting evidence that the Soviet Union has been building up its military power far more substantially and steadily than the United States."

Entitled "Rhetoric is Not Enough", the article states: "Tardily President Carter is heading in the right direction in warning against the wideranging Soviet-Cuban military intervention across the face of the African Continent." However, it says, "these Soviet-procured and Soviet-oriented forces are not likely to withdraw from one inch of African territory simply because the President of the United States publicly says it would be nice if they would fold their tanks and go away." The article holds that President Carter should "turn words into deeds in his warnings to Moscow" because "the Soviets have never been deterred by rhetoric."

## WEST GERMAN LEADERS DENOUNCE SOVIET EXPANSIONISM

OW022016Y Peking NCNA in English 1836 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 1 June (HSINHUA)--West German political leaders today once again expressed concern about the situation in Africa and stressed the need to strengthen NATO so as to safeguard security in West Germany.

During a debate at the Bundestag, Federal Chancellor Schmidt noted in a government statement that in Europe, there was an armament disparity favourable to the Warsaw Pact. He added: "As long as this disparity is not demolished, we have to take necessary measures to safeguard our security." He maintained that NATO should first of all "reinforce its frontline defence and enlarge its capabilities of making effective response to a surprise attack." In addition, Schmidt expressed concern over the recent development of the African situation.

During the debate, Foreign Minister Genscher denounced the Soviet Union and its allies for supplying weapons to certain Third World countries. Referring to the situation in Zaire, he said: "Instead of relying on their own strength to mount attacks, the invaders gained support from those forces outside Africa." He expressed the hope that the Organization of African Unity would be strengthened and be able to cope with the African problems.

Genscher continued to say: "We must see to it that Africa should become an independent Africa. This is also for safeguarding our own security interests. Only in this way can African states as independent countries work with European countries as partners and advance forward."

Friedrich Zimmermann, vice-chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the CDU-CSU, said in his speech: "The activities of the Soviet Union and Cuba concern all of us and demand our actions. For instance, France has twice set example for the West in Shaba." He also noted that the Soviet Union has long "paid lip service to disarmament while actually pursuing the aim of expansion." He agreed with the NATO summit meeting's judgement on the situation in Africa and urged the Western countries to discuss as soon as possible how to help African countries to resist foreign aggression.

Dwelling on disarmament, Zimmermann pointed out: "In view of the powerful and menacingly growing military strength of the Warsaw Pact and taking into account the Soviet expansionist policy aimed at gaining maritime and territorial spheres of influence," the urgent task for the West is to safeguard the security of all those countries which "are willing to resist agitation, infiltration, subversion and aggression." He held that "weakness and uncertainty can only increase danger" and the West should strengthen its own military force.

Refuting the Soviet lie that it has not increased a single soldier or a single tank in Europe over the past few years, Zimmermann stressed that anyhow, the Soviet Union is in no way willing to disarm on the basis of reciprocity and with equilibrium as a goal. The fact is: "The Soviet Union wants to maintain its numerical superiority in the field of strategic weapons and to improve the quality of these weapons. In addition, its conventional superiority must be maintained," said Zimmermann.

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#### NORTH ASIA

##### VICE PREMIER CHEN MU-HUA MEETS JAPANESE PHYSICIANS

OW061642Y Peking NCNA in English 1535 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua met with a delegation of returned physicians for Japan-China friendship here this evening.

The delegation consists of friendly Japanese medical workers who served in liberated areas in China during the revolutionary war years or in new China in the early post-liberation days. Leader of the delegation is Masaichi Yoshikawa, the deputy leader is Mutsuya Takeuchi and the secretary general is Masakazu Kashiwagi. Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua had a cordial, friendly conversation with the Japanese friends.

Leading member of the Ministry of Public Health Yang Chun and Vice-President of the Chinese Medical Association Chen Chih-ming were present on the occasion.

The delegation arrived here on May 24 for a friendly visit to China as guests of the Chinese Medical Association.

##### JAPANESE COMMENTATOR SCORES SOVIETS ON N. TERRITORIES

OW061851Y Peking NCNA in English 1712 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--"The Soviet Union has flatly refused to return the northern territories out of military considerations, such as the attempt to turn the Sea of Okhotsk into its inland sea," pointed out the famous Japanese foreign affairs commentator Shinsaku Hogen, in answering the questions put by the Kansai Centre for Promoting the Return of the Northern Territories.

He said: "While paying lip service to detente, the Soviet Union is stepping up war preparations. The doings of the Soviet Union today are exactly the same as those of tsarist Russia." He added: "Not long ago, the Soviet Union put forth a so-called treaty of good neighbourlihood and cooperation in a bid to shelve the territorial issue and to force Japan to be on good terms with it. But in our view with the seizure of territories, there can be neither good neighbourlihood nor friendship."

He said: "For us, we must always remember there is a dangerous country north of Japan." The Soviet Union "occupied the northern territories by force in disregard of historical facts, drove out all the Japanese inhabitants there and then accepted immigrants from the European part of the USSR. The Soviet claim on the islands on the basis of the presence of Russians cannot be accepted by us Japanese people. We must insist on the return of the northern islands". Criticizing the trend of appeasement in Japan, Hogen noted that it is wrong to make concessions to the opponent because of its overwhelming power.

##### JAPAN ASKS USSR TO CANCEL FIRING EXERCISE

OW030716Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Japanese Government yesterday asked the Soviet authorities to call off the shooting exercise scheduled to be held in the waters off the island of Etorofu from June 5 to 11.

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The Japanese press reported that in making this request to the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday, an official of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow pointed out that the Island of Etorofu is Japan's inherent territory and 19 Japanese fishing boats were operating in that area.

The Japanese official told the Soviet authorities that if they persisted in holding the shooting exercise, Japan reserves the right to demand Soviet compensation for consequent losses.

#### POSTS DELEGATION DEPARTS JAPAN, RETURNS HOME

OW021814Y Peking NCNA in English 1637 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 June (HSINHUA)--A Chinese posts delegation left here for home this afternoon, after a two-week tour in Japan.

Speaking at a cocktail party given by Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao yesterday evening, Sung Hsing-min, leader of the visiting delegation, and Hiroshi Hirose, administrative vice-minister of the posts and telecommunications Ministry of Japan, both wished for more exchanges between postal administrations of China and Japan so as to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries.

#### DIETMEN'S LEAGUE DEMANDS CONCLUSION OF PRC-JAPAN TREATY

OW061949Y Peking NCNA in English 1911 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship held a special plenary meeting at the Diet this afternoon demanding the immediate conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. Over 230 league members with or without party affiliation attended the meeting.

Seigo Hamano, chairman of the league, said: "More than five years have elapsed since the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. A Japan-China peace and friendship treaty proposed in accordance with the joint statement of the two countries has failed to be concluded because of opposition from some of the ruling party members and the hesitation, lack of courage and indecision of government officials."

He added: "To develop peace and friendship between Japan and China is the duty of the Japanese nation. It is in harmony with the interests of Japan and beneficial to peace in Asia and the rest of the world. We must further enhance our unity to urge the government to make the determination."

Masumi Esaki of the Liberal Democratic Party, Shoichi Shimodaira of the Socialist Party, Yoshiaki Masaki of the Komei Party, Shinkichi Ukeda of the Democratic Socialist Party, Seiichi Tagawa of the New Liberal Club and Hideo Den of the United Social Democratic Party made speeches on behalf of their respective parties' dietmen attending the meeting. Dietman Tokuma Utsunomiya spoke on behalf of dietmen with no party affiliations. They held that the time is ripe for concluding a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. They expressed their readiness to make unremitting efforts for the conclusion of the treaty. Masumi Esaki said: "It is still moving now to recall the sincere talks held between former Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka and Chinese leaders on restoring and developing diplomatic relations between the two countries in their interests." "Since negotiations are to be held, they should turn out a success," he added.



Shoichi Shimodaira said: "Though negotiations on the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty are to be resumed, the movement for the early conclusion of the treaty should not in the least be slackened." He urged the Japanese Government to meet the people's desire with deeds.

Yoshiaki Masaki said: "We hope that the government will come back to the fundamental position of the Japan-China joint statement and take a sincere attitude towards the negotiations."

Seiichi Tagawa pointed out that the failure to conclude the treaty is due to obstructions by some other country. He said the "the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is a treaty between Japan and China," and that "to oppose hegemony is in the interests of the two countries".

Speaking at the meeting also were Kobayashi Susumu, vice chairman, and Shioya Kazuo, secretary-general, of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, as well as other members of the league Yoshimi Furui, Eiichi Nagasue and Ichiro Watanabe. A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

Shigeru Hori, speaker of the House of Representatives, Ken Yasui, president of the House of Councillors, and Aichihiro Fujiyama, former chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, spoke as guests at the meeting. They all expressed the desire to conclude the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty at an early date.

#### THAI PAPER DENOUNCES USSR INTERFERENCE IN JAPAN'S AFFAIRS

OW022030Y Peking NINA in English 1845 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 2 Jun (HSINHUA)--"The Soviets are acting like a superpower interfering in the affairs of Japan, and in bilateral relations between Japan and China," said Bangkok POST today when referring to the Soviet obstruction of the conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

In an editorial entitled "Moscow Must Not Interfere", the paper said that in an interview given to a delegation of Japanese newspaper publishers, Alksey P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, gave the warning that Moscow would change its policy towards that country if Japan signs a treaty with Peking including a clause against hegemony.

The editorial said: "If Japan and China desire to conclude a peace treaty, it is entirely their own business. The terms of the treaty are a matter for agreement between the two parties directly involved."

It stressed: "If China and Japan decide to include a clause against hegemony, it is a bilateral arrangement so long as no third party is named. Hegemony, global or regional, should be prohibited because it is imperialism in practice. If the Soviets feel that the anti-hegemony clause is directed at them, then it is a case of their feeling that the shoe fits."

#### SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED IN DPRK

OW061831Y Peking NINA in English 1704 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--A protocol on the 18th session of the China-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed here today.

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Ho Ping-Chang, chairman of the Chinese section of the committee and vice-minister of the coal industry, Kim Yu-kun, chairman of the Korean section of the committee and vice-minister of the chemical industry, signed the protocol on behalf of their governments. Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the Administration Council of Korea, and Lu Chih-hsien, Chinese ambassador to Korea, attended the signing ceremony.

Earlier, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki received and had a cordial conversation with all the members of the Chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation. The Chinese delegation arrived here on May 23.

#### AMBASSADOR TO DPRK PETES PEOPLE'S DAILY DELEGATION

OW060723Y Peking NCNA in English 0707 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--Lu Chih-hsien, Chinese ambassador to Korea, gave a dinner at the Chinese Embassy here yesterday evening on the occasion of the PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation's visit to Korea. Korean leader Kim Yong-nam and responsible members of departments concerned including Kim Ki-nam, Kim Song-kol and Kim Si-hak were among those invited to the dinner.

Hu Chi-wei, head of the PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation, and Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of the NODONG SINMUN, spoke at the dinner. A warm atmosphere of friendship and solidarity between the journalists and other people of China and Korea prevailed at the dinner.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

#### NCNA REFUTES VIETNAMESE PRESS REPORT ON SHOOTING INCIDENT

OW061359Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1656 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jun--NCNA editor's note: In view of the NCNA report released on 29 May concerning the serious incident in which Vietnamese troops opened fire on and wounded two Overseas Chinese, the Vietnamese authorities, being driven to the wall, on 31 May hastened to dish out a news dispatch in their newspapers in complete disregard of the truth. On the one hand, they had to admit that the shooting incident occurred, but, on the other, in order to cover up their crimes in the shooting incident, they fabricated certain lies that are full of loopholes, only to further expose what they have tried to conceal.

NCNA correspondents have interviewed the wounded Chinese refugees and their families who were present at the time of the incident, and NCNA has published the facts as told by them. In addition, NCNA has released the text of the news dispatch carried by the Vietnamese newspapers. It is our opinion that materialists respect facts the most, while sophists fear facts the most because facts are stronger than words.

The text of the news dispatch carried in the 31 May issues of Vietnam's NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN dan follows:

Headline: Incident Involving Four Ships Fleeing From the Territorial Waters Near Mong Cai

On 27 May 1978, while patrolling to defend the coast, militiamen of Xuan Ninh village, Mong Cai district, spotted four unidentified boats crossing our territorial waters. The militiamen repeatedly ordered the boats to stop, but they refused. Instead, they deliberately attempted to flee. To maintain the security of the fatherland's territorial water, the militiamen opened fire. Only then did one of the boats stop while the other three continued to flee.



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Upon reaching the boat, the militiamen of the Xuan Ninh village found that it belonged to people in Dong Rui village, Tien Yen District, Quang Ninh Province, who, deceived by bad elements, were illegally trying to flee to China. Two wounded persons aboard the boat were quickly sent to a hospital by the local militiamen for emergency treatment. The local administration explained the situation to the other travelers aboard the boat and advised them to return home and continue their normal lives and not to let themselves be deceived by bad elements.

These are the facts. Radio Peking's report on 30 May that "Vietnamese authorities have instigated their soldiers to foment a serious incident by opening fire on Overseas Chinese" is a complete distortion of facts and a provocative allegation.

#### BURMESE MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS PLA UNITS

OW061800Y Peking NCNA in English 1747 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Burmese military delegation led by General Kyaw Htin, minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff, today visited an air force unit and a ground force unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to warm welcome of the commanders and fighters. The delegation was accompanied on the visit by Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff; Ho Ting-i, deputy commander of the air force; and Hsiao Hsuan-chin, deputy commander of the Peking units.

The distinguished Burmese guests viewed an exhibition of flying this morning, and then visited a PLA Peking unit, where they inspected a company club, barracks, a pharmaceutical plant run by army men's wives, and viewed military exercises. Gen Kyaw Htin said to the PLA men: "We thank you for the exercises you have staged for us. Our visit will enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples and armies of our two countries."

Accompanied by Vice-Minister of National Defence Hsiao Ching-kuang, the Burmese guests attended a performance given by the song and dance ensemble of the PLA General Political Department here this evening.

#### NCNA DIRECTOR FETES THAI JOURNALIST DELEGATION

OW061824Y Peking NCNA in English 1651 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--Tseng Tao, director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a journalist delegation from Thailand led by Phongsak Phayakkhawichian, president of the Reporter Association of Thailand. Leading members of Peking press circles and the Information Department attended. Director Tseng Tao and delegation leader Phayakkhawichian proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The Thailand guests arrived here yesterday.

#### Meeting With Teng Hsiao-ping

OW070816Y Peking NCNA in English 0812 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the journalist delegation from Thailand led by Phongsak Phayakkhawichian, president of the Reporter Association of Thailand and acting editor-in-chief of MATICHON. Thai Ambassador to China Kasemsamson Kasemsi attended the meeting.

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Present were Tseng Tao, director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Wang Chen, deputy director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

#### SOUTH ASIA

##### TENG YING-CHAO RECEIVES OUTGOING PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR

OW070845Y Peking NCNA in English 0832 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Jun (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with the outgoing Pakistan ambassador to China, Muntaz Ali Alvie, and his wife here this morning.

Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao had a warm and friendly conversation with them. She expressed her appreciation of Ambassador Alvie's endeavours for promoting the Sino-Pakistan friendship during his term of office. With deep feelings Mr. Alvie recalled the contributions made by Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai to forging the friendship between Pakistan and China. He expressed thanks to the Chinese Government and people for their constant support to the Pakistan people. Vice-Chairman Teng said that support was mutual. The Chinese people would never forget the support given by the Pakistan people to them. She wished Pakistan prosperity and stability.

Present on the occasion were Shen Bing, director of the Asian Affairs Department, and Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

##### CHEN HSI-LIEN MEETS PAKISTAN AIRLINE MANAGER

OW061212Y Peking NCNA in English 1201 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chen Hsi-lien, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with Enver Jamall, general manager of the Pakistan International Airline, his wife and his party. Pakistan Ambassador to China Muntaz Ali Alvie and PIA Manager in China Farooqi were present on the occasion. Also present were Chang Jui-ai, deputy director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, Liu Chun-pei, deputy director of the Department of Asian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and Li Shu-fan, deputy director of the International Department of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China.

##### NATIONALIST POLITICAL FRONT WINS BANGLADESH ELECTION

OW052036Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 5 Jun (HSINHUA)--The presidential election, which was the first ever since the founding of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, was held on June 3. The initial returns showed that Ziaur Rahman, presidential candidate of the Nationalist Political Front, won a landslide victory. According to the statistics released by the election commission, the returns from more than 20,000 polling stations ending 11 p.m. yesterday showed that Ziaur Rahman secured 15,765,740 votes against his nearest rival A.G. Osmani who polled 4,449,276 votes, accounting respectively for 76.72 percent and 21.65 percent of the total. Incomplete statistics showed that the percentage of polling was 53.55 percent.

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The Nationalist Political Front, with Ziaur Rahman as its chairman, was formed last May 1, which consists of the Nationalist Democratic Party, the Bangladesh Awami Party (Bhashani), the United People's Party, the Bangladesh Muslim League and the Bangladesh Labour Party. The front stands for the return to democracy, the development of the national economy and the pursuit of non-alignment.

#### EUROPE

VICE PREMIER KU MU CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRG

#### Schroeder Calls on Ku Mu

OW061540Y Peking NCNA in English 1507 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--Gerhard Schroeder, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany, called on Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu at the guest house today. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Both recalled the fruitful development of the relations between China and the Federal Republic of Germany and expressed the desire to further these good relations. Present on the occasion were Erwin Wickert, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China, and Chang Tung, Chinese ambassador to the Federal Republic.

#### Ku Mu Meets Schmidt

OW061836Y Peking NCNA in English 1825 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt met with Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu here today. They had a friendly conversation. Vice-Premier Ku Mu conveyed to the chancellor greetings from Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Helmut Schmidt expressed thanks for the greetings and hoped that the friendly relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and China would further develop.

Present on the Chinese side were Chien Cheng-ying, Chinese minister of water conservancy and power; Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission; and Chang Tung, Chinese ambassador to the Federal Republic. Present on the side of the Federal Republic were Secretary of State of the Foreign Ministry Guenther Van Well, ambassador of the Federal Republic to China Erwin Wickert, and others.

#### Ku Mu Leaves for Home

OW070139Y Peking NCNA in English 0134 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party left here for home today after concluding their successful friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Guenther Van Well, secretary of state of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of West German Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, saw the Chinese guests off at the airport. West German Ambassador to China Erwin Wickert and head of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry Franz Joachim Schoeller were also present. Chinese Ambassador to West Germany Chang Tung and representatives of the Chinese residents here were also there.

Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party paid a visit to the birthplace of the great proletarian revolutionary teacher Karl Marx in the ancient city of Trier in the morning of June 4.

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**YANG YUNG HEADS MILITARY DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA**

OW061532Y Peking NCNA in English 1456 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--A military goodwill delegation of the People's Republic of China left here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to Yugoslavia. Leader of the delegation is Yang Yung, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and deputy leader is Liao Han-sheng, member of the CCP Central Committee and political commissar of the PLA Nanking Units.

Members of the delegation are Kung Chao-nien, deputy commander of the PLA Navy; Chang Chi-hui, deputy commander of the PLA Air Force; Sung Cheng-chih, Commander of the PLA Artillery; Ho Chin-nien, deputy commander of the PLA Armoured Forces; Ma Wei-hua, deputy commander of the PLA Peking units; Chai Cheng-wen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense; Wang Le-tien, deputy director of the Armament Department of the headquarters of the PLA General Staff; and Wang Chen-hsi, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia, who was already in that country.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Wei Kuo-ching, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and director of the PLA General Political Department; Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff; Yen Chin-sheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Wang Ping, political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department; Chang Hai-feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Mei Chai-sheng, deputy commander of the PLA Navy; Huang Li-ching, deputy political commissar of the PLA Air Force; Chin Ju-pai, political commissar of the PLA Artillery; Cheng Shih-tsai, deputy commander of the PLA Armoured Forces; and Wan Hai-feng, deputy political commissar of the PLA Peking units. On hand also were Dusan Grubor, charge d'affaires ad interim, and Col. Slavko Milojevic, military attache, of the Yugoslav Embassy in China; and Nicolae Gavrilescu, Romanian ambassador to China, and Col. Ioan Dubesteanu, military attache of the Romanian Embassy in China.

This afternoon, the delegation passed through Urumchi and made a transit stop. Upon their arrival in the city, the delegation were greeted by leading members of the Sinkiang Uighur autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees and the PLA Sinkiang units, including Wang Feng, Kuo Lin-hsiang, Chou Jenpshan, Ssu-ma-ti Ai-mai-ti and Tan Yu-lin.

**MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SWEDEN, ITALY**

OW061612Y Peking NCNA in English 1531 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--A military goodwill delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left here by air this evening for friendly visits to Sweden and Italy.

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Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Chen Hsi-lien, vice-premier of the State Council and commander of the PLA Peking units; Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff; Chang Chen, director of the PLA General Logistics Department; Li Yao-wen, political commissar of the PLA Science and Technology Commission for National Defence; Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Mei Chia-sheng, deputy commander of the PLA Navy; Liu Shih-chang, deputy political commissar of the PLA Air Force; and Cheng Han-tao, deputy director of the State Council Office in Charge of National Defence Industry. Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were also Italian Ambassador to China Marco Francisci di Baschi and Military Attache Col. Armando Castronovo; Second Secretary of the Swedish Embassy here Marten Grunditz; and Military Attache of the French Embassy here Lt. Col. Guy Brossollet.

The delegation includes Wang Wan-lin, deputy commander of the PLA Navy; Wang Hai, commander of the Air Force of the PLA Canton units; and Tsou Chia-hua (already abroad), Chiang Wen, Chang Pin-yu, Yang Shih-ming, Liu Tsung-chun (already abroad) and Sung Wen-chung (already abroad).

#### FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ATTENDS ITALIAN RECEPTION

OW021616Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Jun (HSINHUA)--Italian Ambassador to China Marco Francesco di Baschi gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to celebrate the National Day of the Republic of Italy.

Attending the reception were Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade; Chang Wen-chin, vice-foreign minister; Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Jao Pin, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building; Tao Chi, vice-minister of communications; Li Yu-kuei, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications; Wang Lan-hsi, vice-minister of culture; and Li Meng-hua, leading member of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

#### SPANISH, GREEK POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT CCP

OW022038Y Peking NCNA in English 1849 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Madrid, 1 Jun (HSINHUA)--Amancio Cabrero Ledesma, member of the Political Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Spanish Workers' Revolutionary Organization, and Petros Stagos, member of the Political Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Movement of Greece, held talks in Madrid from May 26 to 28, says a joint communique issued by the two parties recently. The communique says that topics of mutual interest discussed during the talks include the situation in the Mediterranean, rivalry in this area and in the world between the two superpowers, common struggle against superpower hegemony and war plans, especially the struggle against the major source of war--the most aggressive Soviet social-imperialism.

"The two parties consider the scientific theory of the three worlds set forth by Chairman Mao as the theory they should follow." This theory provides a strategic line for the international proletariat to win victory, it says. The communique concludes: "The two parties support the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng" and "socialist China--the great ally of the people of the world."



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#### SWEDISH AMBASSADOR GIVES NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW052032Y Peking NCNA in English 1521 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jun (HSINHUA)--Ka Bjork, Swedish ambassador to China, and Mrs. Bjork gave a banquet here this evening to mark the Swedish national day. Among the guests were Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade; Chang Wen-chin and Sung Chih-kuang, vice-foreign minister and assistant foreign minister; Hu Ko-shih, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Li Chuan, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

#### CHEMICAL INDUSTRY GROUP DEPARTS FOR YUGOSLAVIA

OW070815Y Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Jun (HSINHUA)--A Chinese chemical industry delegation led by Feng Po-hua, vice-minister of chemical industry, with Sun Shu-chih as deputy leader, left here for a visit to Yugoslavia yesterday. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Yang Yeh-peng and Yang I-pang, vice-ministers of chemical industry, and Dusan Grubor, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy here.

#### BELGIAN PROFESSORS VISIT PEKING UNIVERSITY

OW051358Y Peking NCNA in English 1842 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 5 Jun (HSINHUA)--Prof. Emile Betz, president of the State University of Liege in Belgium, said during his visit to Peking University today, "I have seen for myself here today that China's recent National Science Conference and educational work conference are indeed an impetus to education in China; they are bringing a profound change to the scientific, technological and educational fields in this country."

The mission of professors from the State University of Liege to the People's Republic of China today had a significant academic exchange with their colleagues at Peking University. President of Peking University Chou Pei-yuan met the Belgian friends and gave a luncheon in their honour in the Summer Palace. He told them that Chinese educational workers were working with great confidence for the country's four modernizations. "Belgium is fairly advanced in industry, agriculture, science and technology. You have not only brought the friendship of the Belgian people but your advanced experience, thus providing us with a good opportunity to learn from you," he said.

Vice-Minister of Education Liu Chung-hou gave a banquet for the Belgian professors this evening, Mrs. Dooreman, wife of the Belgian ambassador to China, attended the banquet. Prof. Chang Lung-Hsiang, leading member of Peking University, and Prof. Hans Muller, leading member of the Peking Medical College, were present.

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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER HUA ATTENDS KINSHASA DINNER

OWO61910Y Peking NCNA in English 1857 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--Zairian Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Umba-Di-Lutete gave a dinner in honour of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his party at the city of the OAU yesterday. [as received] The Zairian commissioner, in the name of President Mobutu Sese Seko and the Zairian Government and people, extended warm welcome to Huang Hua. He said that the Chinese foreign minister's visit had a special significance at a time when the Zairian people and their armed forces had once again foiled the adventurist undertaking for the second time within 15 months with the assistance of friendly countries including China. "You have brought with you the support of the Chinese Government and people, both moral and material support, for which we thank deeply." he said.

Zaire favoured the idea of setting up an inter-African armed force to curb adventurers, he pointed out. He stressed: "Those who armed the invaders, those who hired the mercenaries and those who divide the Africans should know that the Africans will sooner or later settle their problems by themselves, and there is no room for them in Africa."

The commissioner said that cooperation between Zaire and China has borne fruit in every field. He was convinced that understanding and friendship between the two peoples would be strengthened.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Huang Hua praised the Executive Committee of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement and the Zairian people. He said that in recent years under the leadership of President Mobutu, they have followed the non-alignment policy, persisted in their stand against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and made efforts for the unity of African countries and the liberation cause of the African Continent. Foreign Minister Huang wished the Zairian people new and greater victories.

He said: "We visited the recaptured Kolwezi. There we saw with our own eyes the serious damages caused by the mercenaries and the bloody crimes committed by them against the local people. But, the Zairian workers and young technicians, persisting in unity and relying on their own strength, have in a short time restored production to the Kamoto open-cut mine. The production level is higher than that before the mercenaries' invasion. This has greatly encouraged us."

Foreign Minister Huang exposed the ugly features of social-imperialism for twice instigating the mercenaries to launch invasions against Zaire. He stressed that the Zairian Army and people have triumphed over the mercenaries' invasion and dealt a heavy blow to this superpower's attempts at aggression and expansion. It has thus, set up a bright example in the Third World's common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. He noted that the Chinese Government and people stand firmly on the side of Zaire.

He emphatically pointed out that at present, the general situation in Africa is developing in the direction favourable to the African people.

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The African countries and people have become a main force in the Third World's struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. But, to realize its ambition of dominating the world, the superpower, under the signboard of "socialism", wantonly launched invasion, interference and subversion against the African countries. This is the source of the present trouble in the African Continent.

He pointed out: "We are convinced that if the African people strengthen their unity with other peoples of the world and persist in their struggle, they will surely defeat this superpower's plots of aggression, control and intervention, and win independence and total liberation of the whole of Africa."

He said: "The Chinese Government and people will continue, as always, to firmly carry out the revolutionary line and policy in foreign affairs formulated by Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai; firmly support the just struggles of the African people to safeguard and strive for national independence, defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity and fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism".

Speaking of the relationship between China and Zaire, he said: "Thanks to the joint efforts of the two countries, the friendly, cooperative relations between us have developed satisfactorily". "We are convinced that my present visit will help to deepen our mutual understanding the the friendship between our two peoples, and will also help to strengthen the friendly, cooperative relations between our two countries", he added.

Present at the dinner were Kithima Bin Ramazani, executive secretary of the Popular Revolutionary Movement of Zaire, Mokolo Wa Mpombo, commissioner of state for national orientation of the National Executive Council, Mulumba Lukozi, commissioner of state for planning, Kawata Bwalum, commissioner of state for commerce, Asal B. Idzumbuir, secretary of state to the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Tuma Waku Dia Bazika, Zairian ambassador to China, as well as Kung Ta-fei, Chinese ambassador to Zaire and diplomats of a number of countries accredited here. The dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### MOROCCAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN ZAIRE'S SHABA PROVINCE

OW061900Y Peking NCNA in English 1737 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--The first group of a contingent of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces arrived in Lubumbashi, Shaba's provincial capital, yesterday as part of a pan-African security force to be stationed in south western Shaba Province, according to the ZAIRE PRESS AGENCY. They will soon be joined by other groups of the Moroccan contingent. Colonel Loubaris, who was the commander of the Moroccan troops in the fight against last year's mercenary invasion of Shaba backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba, will also arrive in Lubumbashi.

#### PRESIDENT MOBUTU WILL NEVER ACCEPT DIVISION OF ZAIRE

OW061942Y Peking NCNA in English 1828 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--"As long as I live, I will never accept the division of Zaire", declared President Mobutu Sese Seko in his interview with Swiss and French journalists on June 4, reported ELIMA.



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Commenting on the interview, ELIMA today said that President Mobutu's view on the territorial integrity of Zaire is shared by the whole Zairian people. Regardless of prices, the Zairian people will permit no division. They are an integrated nation and cannot be divided.

The main objective of the Russian-Cuban coalition, the paper stressed, "is to poison the atmosphere of Zaire with a view to de-stabilizing her economy and institutions."

It noted that this coalition aims to rule over Zaire in order to recolonize Africa.

#### TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO UGANDA

OWO61229Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Kampala, 5 Jun--The Chinese Government trade delegation led by Chen Chieh, vice minister of foreign trade, left here today for home after a week-long friendly visit to Uganda. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Ssembatya, Ugandan permanent secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, and other government officials. Chinese Ambassador Tai Lu was also present.

On the evening of June 3, Ambassador Tai Lu gave a banquet at the embassy to mark the visit of the delegation. Noah Mohamed, minister of commerce, Mpanga, mayor of Kampala, permanent secretary Ssembatya and other Ugandan guests attended the banquet. Both Vice Minister Chen Chieh and Minister Mohamed wished the trade relations between China and Uganda and the friendship of the two peoples to develop continuously.

#### TANZANIA EXPELS COMPANY FOR MEDDLING IN ZIMBABWE

OWO31856Y Peking NCNA in English 1705 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Dar Es Salaam, 3 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Tanzanian Government yesterday expelled the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company (Lonrho Ltd.) from the country for meddling in politics of southern Africa, particularly Zimbabwe.

A government statement issued here yesterday declared that Lonrho Ltd. is required to dispose of its assets in Tanzania within three months by selling them to the National Development Corporation at an acceptable price to the government.

Lonrho Ltd. is a transnational company incorporated in the United Kingdom, but much of its business is in Africa.

The statement pointed out that the company, "through its chief executive, represents itself as the friend of free Africa, and in that context, does not hesitate to meddle in politics of southern Africa, particularly Zimbabwe."

Over a number of years the company has engaged in profit-making activities in Rhodesia, the statement said.

The statement stressed that "one of the Tanzania's basic policies, on which there can be no compromise, is the furtherance of freedom in southern Africa. Accordingly, it is not possible for Tanzania to permit a business enterprise to operate in this country if it is known to have undermined the freedom struggle in southern Africa through its activities elsewhere."

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#### SOUTH AFRICA ACCELERATES MILITARY PREPARATIONS

OW031911Y Peking NCNA in English 1727 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Gaborone, 3 Jun (HSINHUA)--The South African racist regime is stepping up military preparations with the aim of further suppressing the people at home and perpetrating invasion against her neighbouring African countries, reports from Johannesburg reveal.

A plan for stepping up military preparations put forth by R. A. Edwards, chief of staff of the South African Defence Force, on May 31 stipulates that military training must be given in schools. All school teachers are to be trained annually in January as commando officers and all the state schools for the whites must carry on military training. It was reported that the South African authorities set up a committee last February to supervise over military training in the schools run by the coloured and Asian people. Meanwhile, the South African military authorities ordered that schools be affiliated to permanent and citizen force units and commando units so as to carry on military training in schools.

Earlier, the South African military authorities made a series of decisions including the establishment of an army combat school and an army base and the completion of the first phase of an air force base before the end of this year. In addition, the First Parachute Battalion at Bloemfontein will be expanded. According to a report, the South African authorities have started building a series of military bases close to the borders with independent African countries. One military base whose construction will be completed next year is only 50 kilometres away from the border with Mozambique. A large special military school is being built in the north close to the border with Botswana, which will also serve as a cache of armaments for the South African armed forces.

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

#### CUBA PLAYS ROLE OF SOVIET PAWN IN AFRICA

OW061257Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[Talk on current events: "Cuba Is a Pawn of the Soviet Union for Seeking Expansion in Africa"]

[Excerpts] The role Cuba has played on the international stage over the past few years is obvious to all. In the four relatively large-scale wars provoked by the Soviet Union in order to carry out its expansion in Africa during the nearly 3-year period since 1975, Cuba has served as a ferocious hatchetman and pawn of the Soviet Union in its efforts to expand in Africa.

In 1975, the Soviet Union and Cuba carried out a naked armed intervention in Angola. They are still occupying Angola, causing serious problems for the Angolan people. In March 1977, the Soviet Union and Cuba carried out the first mercenary invasion of Zaire, in which they suffered ignominious defeat because of the Zairian people's heroic resistance. At the end of 1977, the Soviet Union and Cuba carried out an armed intervention in the Horn of Africa. Taking advantage of the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia over the Ogaden, they tried their best to sow discord and turn it into a big issue in a vain attempt to fish in troubled waters. As a result, the Horn of Africa was thrown into a state of war, and both Ethiopia and Somalia suffered serious losses. Recently, the Soviet Union and Cuba have again used mercenaries to invade Zaire, which was met with the valiant resistance of the Zairian people.

For years the Soviet Union has made painstaking efforts to turn Cuba into a tool in order to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policy. Over the past decade or so, it has tightened political, economic and military control over Cuba. According to Western press reports, the Soviet Union has provided Cuba with military aid since 1960. In the early 1970's, the estimated amount of military aid supplied to Cuba by the Soviet Union was \$150 million a year. In fact, Cuba's 100,000 [as heard] troops are equipped with Soviet weapons valued at approximately \$3 billion. According to estimates made in the West, there are some 150,000 [as heard] Soviet military advisers and "experts" under various names in Cuba. Soviet military advisers and instructors have direct control over the use and maintenance of Cuba's weapons and equipment, as well as the training and command of its troops. As described by the Cuban leaders themselves, Soviet military experts have played or are playing a decisive role in the Cuban Army.

The Western press has further revealed that nearly 50,000 Cuban soldiers and administrative personnel are stationed in 14 African countries. Cuba's troop strength in Africa accounts for a quarter of its total troop strength, and most of its soldiers and pilots are stationed in Angola and in the Horn of Africa. This "expeditionary force," which depends solely on Soviet equipment and logistic support, serves the Soviet policy of expansion, infiltration and invasion of Africa.

The Soviet Union has not only succeeded in controlling Cuba militarily but has also infiltrated thousands upon thousands of experts and advisers into Cuban political, economic and other areas so that it can exercise overall control of Cuba.

The Cuban Government has tried its best to cover up the truth of its intervention in African affairs and proclaimed to its people that the dispatch of troops to Africa is to perform its international obligation and to help in the African liberation movement, but more and more Cuban youths have sought to evade military service in Africa, according to Western press reports. The Cuban Government has sent large numbers of Cubans to Africa to serve Soviet hegemony at the risk of their own lives and to play the shameful role of accomplice. The Cuban Government calls itself a "nonaligned country," but now world opinion has pointed out that instead of a nonaligned country, Cuba is a Soviet satellite. This is a correct conclusion which meets objective realities.

#### MEXICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION

OW031218Y Peking NCNA in English 1205 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, Jun 2 (HSINHUA)--Mexican President Lopez Portillo received the Chinese Journalists' delegation led by Deputy Director of HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY Mu Ching, and had a cordial and friendly talk with all its members at the "Pine Wood" presidential residence this evening. The president expressed his warm welcome to the Chinese delegation. He said: "We have much sympathy for the Chinese people. We hope to have closer ties with China." Present on the occasion was Fernando Garza, general director of Information and Public Relations of the Presidency.

AIR FORCE SPONSORS FORUM FOR KUOMINTANG DEFECTORS

OWO60839Y Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 0005 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Today is the 15th anniversary of the return of former Kuomintang Air Force pilot Capt Hsu Ting-tse, who flew a plane back to the motherland. On the afternoon of 30 May, the leading organ of the Chinese PLA Air Force held a discussion meeting in Peking of former Kuomintang Air Force personnel who rebelled and returned to the motherland. At the meeting, Ho Ting-i, deputy commander of the Chinese PLA Air Force; Liu Shih-chang, deputy political commissar of the air force, and (Chang Chan-ko), deputy director of the air force Political Department, received Hsu Ting-tse and other participants.

(Chang Chan-ko) encouraged them by saying: You participants in this meeting returned to the embrace of the people over 10, 20 or 30 years ago. Some of you have rendered meritorious service to the people, some have had the honor of being admitted to the CCP, and some have become leading cadres. You have made tremendous contributions to the building of the air force and the revolutionary cause. This shows that you have taken the right road. It is hoped that you will continue to work hard in the revolutionary spirit and that, under the leadership of Chairman Hua, you will continue the new Long March and make new contributions to the liberation of Taiwan and reunification of the motherland.

Former Kuomintang Air Force personnel at the meeting were Hsu Ting-tse, deputy to the Fifth NPC and deputy chief of staff of a certain PLA Air Force unit; (Tang Shih-yao), deputy director of a certain air force research institute; (Yang Fei-kuang), deputy chief of staff of a certain PLA Air Force unit; (Huang Wen-kang), (Li Chun), and (Yen Lei), researchers of a certain air force institute; (Huang Kang-chun), deputy director of the Shantung Provincial Civil Aviation Bureau; (Hao Lung-yen), member of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee; (Chen Chiu-i), deputy director of the medical prevention and treatment station in Hsicheng District, Peking Municipality; and (Hao Kuei-chiao), cadre of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

In his speech at the meeting, Deputy Chief of Staff Hsu Ting-tse said: [begin recording] Since my return to the motherland, I have attended the Fourth and Fifth NPC's and have had the honor of seeing wise leader Chairman Hua twice. The party has shown great concern for me politically as well as for my development and progress at work. At the same time, the party has done a good job in providing for my livelihood. [end recording]

In his speech at the meeting, (Huang Wen-kang), former member of the 8th Kuomintang Air Force Group who flew a plane back to the motherland in February 1949, said: [begin recording] Both now and in the past, there have been many persons in the Kuomintang Air Force who have a strong sense of justice and are highly patriotic. Since (Liu Shan-pen), former member of the 8th Kuomintang Air Force Group, flew a plane to Yanan in 1946, more than 40 former Kuomintang Air Force pilots have thus far rebelled and flown their aircraft back to the motherland. They have received a warm welcome and good treatment from the people throughout the country. There are many other comrades who have returned to the motherland by land to join the People's Air Force. The people's government has made proper arrangements for all these persons who are now working in peace and happiness. [end recording]

(Huang Kang-chun) said at the meeting: Here I cannot but think of my old schoolmates and colleagues in Taiwan. The great socialist motherland, which is now in a new historic period of development, needs large numbers of able people for construction. I hope that personnel of the Chiang gang's air force in Taiwan will soon forsake the darkness and cross over into the light and participate in the motherland's socialist cause.

ARMY WORK CONFERENCE STUDIES SPEECHES BY PRC LEADERS

OW061425Y Peking NCNA in English 1307 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--Representatives at the all-army political work conference have in the last few days earnestly studied and discussed the important speeches by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping.

The representatives were unanimous that these important speeches, holding aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, profoundly and penetratingly expounded the orientation, tasks and methods of political work from the angle of theory, political line and the army's fine traditions. They stressed that these speeches are the programme of action and guideline for strengthening the army's political work under the new historical conditions and that they will earnestly study these speeches, thoroughly grasp them and resolutely act according to them.

One of the questions the representatives conscientiously discussed was: How is ideological and political work to help ensure the fulfillment of the general task in the new period? Applying the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they said, Chairman Hua's speech penetratingly expounded the relations between the strengthening of ideological and political work and the accomplishment of the general task for the new period.

"The speech clearly points out that the fulfillment of the general task is the chief content of all the ideological and political work of our party in the new period. It requires us to give full scope to the tremendous power of ideological and political work and carry out extensive propaganda among the masses and arouse and organize them to fulfill the general task," they added.

"We must see clearly that our work post is a glorious one and we shoulder heavy responsibilities. We must make our due contributions to restoring and carrying forward the fine traditions of our political work under the new historical conditions and to restoring and raising, within three years or so, the functions, role and prestige of the political organs to and even above the level attained in the days of the revolutionary wars. We must make sure that our army is forever placed under the absolute leadership of the party, that the party's line, principles and policies are carried out to the letter in the army and that the army preserves its proletarian character forever."

Reviewing the army's glorious history over the past half a century and its fine traditions while studying Vice-Chairman Yeh's important speech, the representatives gained a deep understanding that political work has always been the life-line of the army and remains so under the new historical conditions.

Reviewing the army's historical experience, the representatives came to see clearly that, under the new historical conditions, the fundamental principles guiding political work remain unchanged although new changes have taken place in the circumstances. Modern warfare sets still higher demands on the revolutionization and modernization of the army, and it must strengthen but never weaken its political work. Only with powerful political work can the troops have a high level of centralization and unification, a solid revolutionary unity, strict organization and discipline, a style of plain living and hard struggle and a tenacious fighting will, and they will be able to stand the test of any war and political storm and be invincible forever.



Vice-Chairman Teng in his speech succinctly expounded the brilliant concept of seeking truth from facts, which chairman Mao always advocated, the representatives said. They held that seeking truth from facts is a fundamental viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. An important criterion for judging one's proletarian party spirit is whether one upholds and supports or discards and opposes this fundamental viewpoint.

By answering such questions as what is the correct attitude towards Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and how to carry forward the fine style in party relations and the revolutionary style of study, the representatives said, Vice-Chairman Teng has provided them with a powerful ideological weapon for shattering the mental shackles, emancipating the mind and deepening the exposure and repudiation of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

In the discussions, the representatives also mentioned manifestations of departing from a practical and realistic approach in political work. One instance was indulging in quoting piecemeal from works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao, irrespective of the actual conditions and mechanically copying, transmitting and reproducing instructions of higher levels. This looked like carrying out instructions of higher levels and supporting Mao Tsetung Thought but was, in fact, running counter to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and forgetting and discarding the fundamental Marxist viewpoint.

The representatives said that they will study the speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice-Chairman Yeh and Vice-Chairman Teng in a spirit of rectification by examining their own thinking and work. They pledged to be exemplary, follow the correct ideological line, unite as one and raise the army's political work to a new level so as to make still greater contributions to speeding the revolutionization and modernization of the army.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY ON MODERNIZATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

HK070649Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 31 May 78 p 2 HK

[Fifth lecture on the general task for the new period by Kung Hsuan [7895 6513]: "Modernize Our National Defense"]

[Excerpts] Holding high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, Chairman Hua called on us to strive to "accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of the PLA" and urged us to work hard to raise to new heights our army's military and political quality, its preparations against war and the degree of its revolutionization and modernization. We must fully understand the significance of modernizing our national defense, energetically work for "a modern national defense" and strive to build a powerful and modern socialist country.

The key to modernizing our national defense lies in pushing science and technology forward as quickly as possible and in catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels in scientific research and armament production.

Due to the interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" in the past few years, our national defense science and technology has been rather backward in many respects compared with advanced world levels. However, we can definitely correct this backwardness. As Chairman Hua taught us: "We Chinese also have a head and two hands and are as intelligent as other people. The key lies in a correct line."

The smashing of the "gang of four" has removed the biggest obstacle to our advancement. We must adhere to the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts while simultaneously assimilating useful experience and advanced technology from other countries in order to rapidly develop our own national defense science and technology.

In order to march toward the modernization of national defense science and technology, we must conduct scientific experiments in practical ways, adhere to the mass line, seek truth from facts and carry forward Taching's work style which is characterized by "honesty in three respects and strictness in four respects." We must carry out in-depth political and ideological work and maintain a strict sense of organization and discipline. We must firmly implement the system of the three-in-one combination of workers, technicians and cadres. Experiments must be carefully organized and seriously conducted. There should be meticulous planning, dependability and not the least mishap. In accordance with the principle of "developing the key sectors in order to catch up with others" formulated by Premier Chou, we must vigorously launch the mass movement of scientific research and technical innovation, maintain the policy of walking on two legs by relying on professionals and the masses to conduct scientific research and give full play to the resourcefulness and wisdom of technicians and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. In this connection, many units have mapped out plans for leaping forward and some have already achieved delightful results.

Chairman Mao always showed deep concern for the study of military science, which he considered highly important. He called on us to summarize our army's experience and develop China's military science while basing ourselves on our own experiences. While leading the Chinese people in waging protracted revolutionary struggles, Chairman Mao integrated the universal truth of Marxism with the practice of Chinese revolutionary wars, creatively solved a series of questions concerning the People's Army, people's war and tactical strategy and developed Marxist military teachings. Vice Chairman Yeh pointed out: "As a system of thought, China's proletarian military science founded by Chairman Mao is the most advanced of our times, something to which no bourgeois military science can compare." We must treasure this all-conquering weapon for revolutionary people, study it earnestly, experiment with it and apply it. We must unite our ideas on army building and operations, systematically sort out and summarize these ideas by compiling our army's war annals and hand down to future generations the historic experiences and fine traditions of our party and army.

However, Marxist military science is constantly developing. The rapid development of modern science and technology and its wide military application pose new problems for research in military theory. In building a modern national defense, "our study of military theory, strategy and tactics and army political work does not allow for a moment's delay."

In order to modernize our national defense, we must bring the education and training of our troops up to a strategic level and build our army into a revolutionary, modern and well-trained body. As for the masses of militiamen, we must also increase their education and training in modern warfare so they will be ready to assembly at the first call and be capable of fighting and winning.

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Education and training include the political and military instruction of troops, the running of all types of military academies at all levels, the cultivation of work style, the building up of discipline and the study of scientific and cultural knowledge. The aim of such training is to build a defensive army which is both Red and expert and to build our troops into an all-conquering, invincible, politically tough, ideologically sound and technically proficient combat collective which strictly observes discipline and is unyielding in its work style. The present mass movement in the PLA to learn from model soldier Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone Sixth Company and the 1st Air Force Division is intended for this purpose.

We insist on rigorous training and strict demands. Our cadres must master modern military techniques while simultaneously acquiring knowledge in all fields in order to become both Red and expert and adept in the pen and gun. Our fighters must master their own weapons while also learning to use other weapons. They must have a thorough understanding of their own job, be versatile in all aspects of their profession and be capable of performing all kinds of work.

We must quickly raise the entire army's scientific and cultural level. Cultural education, which has been conducted without letup from the Red Army days through the war of resistance against Japan, the war of liberation, the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and the period of socialist revolution and construction, is a component of troop education and training. Our army has a fine tradition of studying politics, military affairs and culture. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" tried their utmost to destroy this fine tradition. They practiced an obscurantist policy, abolished cultural education and held back our army's revolutionization and modernization. The commanders and fighters of the entire army, especially leading cadres at all levels, must study hard to master their knowledge of modern warfare and be good commanders. They must learn about industry and agriculture, modern science, mathematics, physics, chemistry, history and geography and, if possible, foreign languages and professional skills.

Modernizing our national defense is not just the glorious duty of the PLA but is the common mission of the entire party, people and country. Modern national defense must have a modern economic base. If agriculture, industry, science and technology do not progress, we cannot modernize our national defense. Only when economic construction is developed rapidly can we amass a tremendous reserve and quickly construct our defense. With timely supplies of weapons, ammunitions and fuel in the event of fighting, we can win in a war against aggression at a smaller cost and in less time. Every worker, peasant, cadre and intellectual who truly cares about modernizing our national defense should first perform his work well--producing more grain, iron and steel, petroleum and other industrial and agricultural products, striving to develop modern science and technology and bringing our economic construction to the front rank of the world as quickly as possible. The PLA must base itself on whatever equipment it has available, work hard to master the skills necessary to wipe out the enemy, and show great concern for and actively support the country's socialist economic construction. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "Be prepared for war," we must race against time, quicken our pace and effectively prepare for war. With revolutionization and modernization, in which the former is put in command of the latter, our heroic PLA will have added strength and become invincible.

LITERATURE, ART CIRCLES CONTINUE NATIONAL MEETING

Kuo Mo-jo Addresses Meeting

OWO61330Y Peking NCNA in English 1310 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--Kuo Mo-jo, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, called on Chinese writers and artists devoted to socialist literature and art to "create boldly" and "make penetrating and brilliant portrayals of our great era."



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Eighty-six-year-old Kuo Mo-jo made the call in a written speech forwarded to an enlarged meeting of the National Committee of the federation. He said that the smashing of the gang of four had brought about an emancipation of thought.

He wrote: "Without a hundred flowers blossoming and a hundred schools of thought contending, without a spirit of innovation or without creative work and the habit of daring to think and speak, there will be no progress in science and no development in literature and art."

The process of criticizing the revisionist absurdities of the gang of four should thoroughly emancipate literary and art workers from the mental shackles that had been forced on them, who are the productive forces of literature and art, Kuo Mo-jo said.

"The prime task of the Federation of Literary and Art Circles at present is," Kuo Mo-jo pointed out, "to push forward the movement to criticize the gang of four, and right the wrongs in the line, the ideology and theory, and to eliminate their influence."

He urged writers and artists to study Marxism and study society. He proposed that the federation and its affiliated unions and societies encourage and organize writers and artists to go the heart of real life and commend and publicize the experience of those who have made outstanding achievements in reflecting peoples lives and struggles, so as to make going to the heart of the masses a style of work.

Kuo Mo-jo described this "going deep into life" and the creative activities by writers and artists as "arduous creative labour." "Writers and artists are labourers and a part of the working people," he said. "Their work that is beneficial to the people will win respect from the party and from the people."

Kuo Mo-jo called on leading members working in literary and art departments to study the fine tradition of our party's mass line and the good style of promoting democracy. Socialist democracy should be encouraged in literary and art circles so as to promote a lively political atmosphere.

Kuo Mo-jo made particular reference to Chairman Mao and Premier Chou who had all along regarded the labour of writers and artists as indispensable to the revolutionary cause. Even during his illness, Chairman Mao, in spite of interference by the gang of four, instructed that adjustments should be made to the policy on literature and art and he hoped that step by step, literature and art would flourish.

"Mao Tsetung Thought is an integrated ideological system with breadth and scope and with penetrating insight. Chairman Mao's concepts of literature and art form a scientific, integral system. We should understand the essence fully and accurately," Kuo Mo-jo said.

He stressed that the orientation of serving workers, peasants and soldiers and the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend must be held to in order that socialist literature and army may flourish.

Huang Chen Speech

OW061345Y Peking NCNA in English 1330 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--Huang Chen, deputy director of the party's Propaganda Department and minister of culture, has called on Chinese writers and artists to:

--Deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and further clarify issues of political line, ideology and theory;

--Persist in the principle "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend";

--Get real life experience in the thick of the struggle and create a wealth of literature and art;

--Unite writers and artists, add to their numbers and offer training for young novices;

--Develop lively exchanges with progressive writers and artists in other countries.

Huang Chen set the above tasks when he addressed the recent enlarged meeting of the National Committee of China's Federation of Writers and Artists.

He stressed that literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and serving proletarian politics meant making the maximum contribution to raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation.

The gang of four were diametrically opposed to Chairman Mao's thinking on the fundamental task of literature and art, on truthfulness as an integral part of effective working-class art, on the need for writers and artists to experience real life, and on the use of imagery rather than prosaic preaching. Huang Chen called for a deep-going refutation of the gang's doctrine, which was "left" in appearance but right in essence.

Huang Chen explained that the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is aimed at stimulating the development of art and scientific progress through free competition and discussion to bring about a flourishing socialist culture. "This principle has nothing in common with bourgeois liberalism, but is a firm proletarian class policy," he emphasized. He said: "The constitution explicitly declares that the state provides safeguards for the implementation of this principle. No one will be permitted to negate or violate this principle."

Literary and artistic creation, he went on, should follow the six political criteria raised by Chairman Mao, the two foremost being that art works should help and not hinder the exercise of party leadership and the following of the socialist path of development. On these premises, there should be great variety in subject matter, form and style. Most works should be on contemporary revolutionary themes, but there should also be works on historical and other subjects. We should work hard to portray proletarian heroes. We should also create real-life characters of other types.

We must make a systematic study of the cultural heritage, both Chinese and foreign, in accordance with the principle of making the past serve the present and things foreign serve China.

He called attention to the importance of literary criticism, which he said should "be carried out through free, lively discussions in the spirit of upholding truth and correcting errors. Let everyone speak out, and don't let one person dominate over others."

Huang Chen encouraged writers and artists to go into the thick of the mass struggle and do their best to express the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese people, building a modern powerful socialist state, depict the great accomplishments of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and other older-generation proletarian revolutionaries. They should show the people's revolutionary struggle in inspiring terms to stimulate the people, forging on towards still grander goals. He hoped for a new outflow of writers and artists going out to seek experience at the primary level, which will in turn hasten a new wave of artistic creation.

He said that the gang of four hated everything fine in human culture. He called for a clean sweep of the gang's practice of isolating working-class artists from their friends and rejecting the strong points of others. Under this heading, he stressed the need to strengthen friendly contacts with writers and artists in other lands, increase understanding, friendship and unity with them in the interests of opposing hegemonism, and translate good foreign works into Chinese to enrich China's own creative efforts.

He urged the Federation of Literature and Art Circles and its affiliated unions to be the party's helpmate in all this work.

Huang Chen paid warm tribute to China's socialist writers and artists who, he said, "have withstood severe testing and further steeled themselves" in the struggle against the gang of four. He looked forward to "a big new advance in literature and art."

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES VIGOROUS DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

OW052222Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 4 June editorial: "Vigorously Develop Light Industry"]

[Text] Peking, 4 Jun--Wise leader Chairman Hua recently issued a call to "vigorously expand light industry." Chairman Hua's call has shown light industry's important position in the national economy and reflected the desire and aspiration of the people in urban and rural areas. His call is a powerful motivating force that inspires the staff and workers to develop industry at top speed.

Light industry is closely linked to the masses. If light industry is not developed, this will affect the livelihood of our millions of people and have a detrimental effect on the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat. In making plans, performing tasks and tackling problems, we must remember that our country has a population of 800 million, and we should never forget this.

We must run light industry effectively and arrange the market properly in order to improve to a certain degree clothing supplies, food, shelter, utilities and public transportation. By doing a good job in this regard, the market will flourish, commodity prices will stabilize and the people will be pleased. In addition, the state will be able to increase revenue, accumulate funds and thus create a much more solid foundation for developing heavy industry.

To develop light industry vigorously, it is necessary to draw up plans in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. First of all, agriculture must be effectively carried out, light industry developed and then plans made for heavy industry based on the amount of grain, raw materials and funds that agriculture and light industry can provide. When agriculture is developed, especially when industrial crops are developed, light industry will have more agricultural products for raw materials, thus promoting its development. When light industry is developed, it will accumulate more funds and thus help heavy industry develop at a faster pace. However, if agriculture and light industry are not developed in harmony, heavy industry's development will be hampered.

Chairman Hua pointed out: "For our country's socialist construction, Chairman Mao provided a mass of material from investigation and study, summed up experiences at home and from abroad and put forth the principle of developing the national economy in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry by placing light industry in an important position. This is absolutely correct and fully compatible with conditions in China." Only in this way can the national economy be developed harmoniously.

Our country, vast in territory and rich in resources, has numerous conditions favorable to the development of light industry. However, because of the sabotage in recent years by the "gang of four," favorable conditions had not been fully exploited. For example, many industrial crops and other agricultural and sideline products are important raw materials for light industry, but the "gang of four" denigrated the development of these products as "taking the capitalist road." As a result, production of raw material was reduced.

It is natural and proper that the masses now speak out on the occasional shortage of numerous light industrial products, including certain daily used industrial products and petty commodities, and about the slight decrease in variety as well as quality of items. We must seriously deal with this situation, solve existing problems and produce more and better products for the market. Initial success was achieved on the light industry front last year, and development at a higher speed should be achieved in the remaining 8 years and 23 years. We must push light industry forward in a practical way in line with the needs outlined in the long-term plan.

The vigorous development of light industry is urgently needed for the people's daily life and socialist construction. Leading cadres at all levels on the light industry front should feel the urgency of this task. They should criticize the "theory of external causes" and don't say that this and that cannot be done, thus never finding out why it cannot be done in their own units. They should learn from the examples of the ministries of petroleum and metallurgical industry, constantly bearing in mind their shortcomings and make continuous efforts to tap the production potential in their own units.

Each large and small enterprise under the light industry bureaus in various areas should step up efforts to streamline, tap production potentials and carry out technical innovations and transformation so that production will reach the level of the designed capacity or surpass all previous records. They should also make the best use of the present production capacity. The improvement of existing enterprises will provide a reliable base for the high-speed development of light industry.

Marx once said that cooperation would generate new productive forces. China has a great number of light industry enterprises, and they are widely distributed. On the basis of investigation and study and in light of various areas' characteristics, we should organize our existing enterprises, fill gaps, form a complete production system and do a good job in specialized cooperation on a large scale. Particularly in the big and medium-sized cities where light industry enterprises are fairly concentrated, we should coordinate all the activities among enterprises of the whole city as in a chess game, irrespective of the types of economies and demarcation lines, organize enterprises according to the types of trades they engage in, establish a specialized industrial company or a general plant that will supervise the organized enterprises, and gradually form a system for managing large scale socialist production.

Reorganizing light industry according to the principle of specialized cooperation is the inevitable development trend of modern industry and is also a very significant revolution in the field of the relations of production. If this is done in our light industry production, we can produce the best economic results with the least manpower and material resources.

Since light industry is basically a processing industry, we must expand the sources of raw materials if we are to insure its stable production and rapid development. Establishing bases for the production of raw materials is an indispensable condition for light industry's all-out development. In dealing with the important strategic question of developing light industry departments, while following the state's unified plan, should take the initiative to closely coordinate with agricultural and forestry departments.

In light of local conditions and in accordance with this principle of insuring supplies for nearby localities and of concentrated planting, they should consult and discuss ideas, map out good plans, conscientiously implement the party's economic policies and gradually develop bases of raw materials for paper, sugar, foodstuff and cigarette industries and for production of items made from bamboo, rattan, palm leaves and straw. Establishing bases for raw materials and concentrated planting can raise output and the commodity rate.

If we do not establish bases for raw materials and if we embark on dispersed planting, we will have to transport raw materials long distances. This will not only increase production costs of plants and factories but will also put added pressure on transportation work and, therefore, it will not be in the best economic interest. Multipurpose utilization should be greatly encouraged. Leading members at all levels on the light industry front should do a good job of social investigation and make full use of discarded materials, waste materials and products and other factory and mine resources. In this way, the sources of raw materials for many light industry products will be reliably guaranteed, and we can get double results with half the effort.

We should also rapidly raise the quality of products and increase their variety. Because of the "gang of four's" poisonous influence, present light industry products have not yet reached the best previous records in the percentage of up-to-standard products, the percentage of finished products or the percentage of first-quality products. This is a very serious problem. It is a big waste if a product is poor in quality and has a short lifespan, that is, if several items of poor quality cannot last longer than one of good quality. We must firmly foster the mass viewpoint and truly carry out the policy of giving priority to quality with regard to the relationship between the quality and quantity in light industry production.

Every enterprise should set up a strict system for testing quality and develop activities for comparing qualities. Substandard products must not be allowed to leave the plant; if some are sent out, it is the plant's responsibility to make refunds or exchanges. We must conscientiously do a good job in product packaging. Staff members and workers of freight transport departments should enhance their sense of responsibility and reduce losses incurred while loading and unloading freight. All kinds of light industry products can be made available. But we should make great efforts to produce the things that are urgently needed by markets. It does not matter if they are not major products with regard to the national economy and people's livelihood, or if they are high-cost products or small, daily necessities which yield little profit. We should not look down upon smaller commodities because a shortage of them in our daily lives could become a serious matter.

We should increase the variety of light industry products and restore the production of traditional products which the masses prefer. As for the uses and designs of certain products, we should step up scientific research and try as much as possible to adopt new techniques for constantly developing new designs and uses for our products. Great efforts should be made to increase production of bicycles, sewing machines and wristwatches to answer the masses' urgent needs.

It is much better to have initiative coming from two sources instead of only one. Since light industry includes a wide range of enterprises producing large quantities of products, it is even more essential to bring the initiative of both central and local authorities into play. It is necessary to implement unified management in those enterprises which have a bearing on the national economy and people's livelihood, whose products are distributed and allocated throughout the country and whose technical equipment is relatively complex.



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Production of many light industry products, including ordinary industrial goods for daily use, should be undertaken locally in accordance with a general plan, through reliance on the various localities and with effective use of local resources. In this way we will pave a wider road, use a variety of methods and produce a wide variety of colorful products. For each province and autonomous region, self-sufficiency must be achieved in production of general products for daily use in localities where raw materials for these products are available. Following the state's unified plan, we should produce as many products that are needed by the state and for which raw materials are abundant as possible. We should contribute more to producing these products and not be satisfied with self-sufficiency in only certain localities.

Old light industry bases along the coast and in areas where light industry's foundation is relatively strong should not be satisfied with the status quo. They should advance in order to develop fine, high-quality products and advanced technology and actively aid those areas where light industry's foundation is relatively weak, especially in minority nationality areas. While developing heavy industry bases, industrial and mining areas should pay special attention to building corresponding light industries so that agriculture, light industry and heavy industry will develop harmoniously. The Ministry of Light Industry should always send personnel to the basic-level units to investigate and study problems concerning various policies and help regional units map out their plans for developing light industry, to solve serious problems and to do more concrete work.

Development of light industry is a major issue concerning the national economy and people's livelihood. A job well done in this development will greatly affect various other fields. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are pinning their hopes on the light industry front, and we are sure that it has a bright future. We must do concrete work, not engage in empty talk. We must aim for tangible results instead of making an outward show, and solve problems instead of reducing our actions to mere formalities. We should exert every effort to supply the people with more and better light industry products which are both attractive and reasonably priced.

#### MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH DISCUSSES HEALTH WORK

OW052017Y Peking MCNA in English 1410 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jun (HSINHUA)--"Medical science in China will take a great leap forward. The development of our health work over the last two decades has laid a foundation for this," Chiang I-chen, the minister of public health, told HSINHUA in an interview today at the current National Conference on Medical Science, Pharmacology and Health Work. More than 1,300 doctors, scientists, professors and experienced bare-foot doctors attended the conference.

Minister Chiang was a Red Army surgeon who joined the world-renowned 25,000-li Long March. In the late 1930s he was director of the Public Health Department under the military command of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei liberated region and at one time worked with the illustrious Doctor Norman Bethune. Later he became principal of the Bethune Health School.

Minister Chiang listed the achievements of health work in new China:

A medical network has been formed for the benefit of the country's eight hundred million people. It comprises hospitals and health stations at various levels in the cities, at least one hospital in each of the more than 2,000 counties throughout China. Almost all of the 50,000-strong rural people's communes have their own clinics. The country has 27 times the number of hospital beds as in pre-liberation days.

A force of medical workers serving the people has come into being. It includes 2,900,000 professionals, 1,800,000 barefoot doctors and over 4,000,000 part-time health workers and midwives who work in the production teams in rural areas.

Staff members and workers in government institutions and factories in the cities receive free medical care and the workers' family members have half of their medical expenses paid. Over 90 percent of the production brigades in rural areas have cooperative medical services subsidized in part by the collective public welfare fund. Peasants get free medical treatment and medicines after paying a registration fee of a few fen (cents).

China has in the main provided the medicines, vaccines and serums and medical instruments and apparatus needed by the population. Since liberation the price of medicines has been lowered four times. The average price of medicines today is 80 percent lower than in early post-liberation days.

In the field of medical science, acupuncture anaesthesia, replantation of severed limbs, treatment of extensive burns, fractures healed by combined traditional and Western therapy have contributed to world medical science.

Minister Chiang said: "Our principle is to orient health work to the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to make prevention a priority, to unite doctors of Chinese and Western schools and coordinate health work by mass campaigns. We have followed this principle and will repair the gang of four's undermining and distortion in this field."

He continued: "Over 80 percent of our population is in rural areas so that in our health work we should place emphasis on solving the medical and health problems of the peasants. The gang of four and its agent in the Ministry of Public Health, whilst posing as ultra-'left' and waving a flag that claimed to place emphasis on the rural areas, in fact undermined the task of building up health care in rural areas. The same thing happened in mines, factories and urban areas.

"The gang of four and its followers persecuted specialists and research workers with the slogan that called for reliance on the masses, branded many veteran doctors as "reactionary bourgeois authorities" and transferred them to the remote areas with a sparse population, where there was not much work to do and where it was difficult to engage in scientific research work. The gang and its followers dissolved research organizations and destroyed valuable materials that had been collected by protracted and hard work."

Speaking on the considerable sabotage of the gang of four to the state and people, Minister Chiang could not disguise his exasperation. He got up from the sofa, and said: "We must rectify all points that were turned upside down by the gang of four with regard to questions of right and wrong in lines and theories. We will keep to the principle of putting the stress on the rural areas and will at the same time, be conscientious in health work in factories, mines and urban areas, thus carrying out fully and correctly the principles and policies formulated by Chairman Mao."

#### MINISTRY OF COMMERCE SUPPORTS HOUSEWORK RELIEF

OWO40858Y Peking NCNA in English 0828 GMT 4 June 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jun (HSINHUA)--An appeal for society at large to relieve individuals of domestic work so that they can have more time for study and research in the cause of socialist modernization was made by a reader in a letter to the PEOPLE'S DAILY recently. The letter from Li Pao-i of the Commercial Bureau of Hopei Province received an open reply and was supported by the Ministry of Commerce.

In reply the Ministry of Commerce said this appeal is very sound. Relief from housework is truly an important task for catering services. This year, many commercial departments have taken measures to improve snack counters for morning service and supply more ready-made dishes for people such as noddles, wonton wrappers and bread. These services are warmly welcomed by customers.

The Ministry of Commerce continued in the letter: "At present catering services should be greatly expanded in the big and medium-sized cities. Neighbourhood service stations should be mobilized to help effect this expansion. Mechanization must be brought in to commercial departments and service trades. They should provide a logistics department on the new Long March, contributing their share to the four modernizations."

#### POPULARIZATION OF SCIENCE STRESSED AT NATIONAL MEETING

OW041320Y Peking NCNA in English 1247 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 4 Jun (HSINHUA)--The noted Chinese popular science writer Chou Chien-jen recently urged scientists and teachers to help popularize science, especially among the young people.

Chou Chien-jen, who is a vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, made this appeal in a letter of greetings to the national forum on popular science literature now being held in Shanghai.

He quoted the great writer Lu Hsun's words that "we may well act as the soil for the cultivation of talents, who will certainly grow up in large numbers on it".

The forum sponsored by the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association is discussing how to improve popular science literature to help fulfill the general task of the country for the new period. It is also drafting a plan for the creation and publication of such literature in the next eight years and making preparations for the establishment of a society of popular science writers.

Attending the forum are Mao I-sheng, Kao Shih-chi, Hua Lo-keng, Wang Tzu-yeh and more than 300 Chinese scientists, college professors, popular science writers, translators, journalists, film directors, script writers, fine artists and model workers. Opened on May 23, the forum is scheduled to close on June 5.

Chairman Mao and Premier Chou paid great attention to the popularization of science. An exhibition of scientific knowledge opened under the auspices of the Bureau for the Popularization of Science of the Ministry of Culture on the first spring festival after the founding of new China.

Popular science publications grew in number every year. Such science readers and periodicals as ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHYS, WE LOVE SCIENCE, KNOWLEDGE IS STRENGTH, POPULAR SCIENCE, RADIO AND SCIENCE PICTORIAL played a remarkable role in bringing science to the people.

Most of these publications, however, were suspended when the gang of four was on the rampage. Now that the gang is finished, their publication is being resumed step by step. More and more popular science writings and films are being put out.

Liu Shu-chou, vice-chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, spoke at the forum. He stressed adherence to the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend to promote the popularization of science. The writers may offer their own views or introduce the views of other schools on basic theories as well as on new emerging branches of science.



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He said it is a very glorious task of popular science workers to bring scientific knowledge to cadres, workers, peasants, soldiers and young people in their hundreds of millions and to make modern science and technology strike root, germinate, blossom and yield fruit in China.

#### STATE PLANNING COMMISSION IMPROVES SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

OW040856Y Peking NCNA in English 0834 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jun (HSINHUA)--The State Planning Commission has taken new measures and restored some former practices to improve the planning and administration of supplies throughout the country. The following measures have been called for:

--Strict requirements for the implementation of contracts in factories, mines and departments and other supply organizations;

--The restoration or setting up of provincial or municipal liaison offices in industrial cities for economic ties, co-operation and other services;

--An improved and unified administrative system for supplies; and

--The setting up of organizations at provincial, prefectural and county levels responsible for industry in communes and brigades.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY reported these measures in a news report on May 29 together with excerpts from a reader's letter expressing a hope for an improvement of the administration of supplies.

The gang of four's interference and disruption of industry caused the abrogation of these measures, according to the paper. One of the gang, Chiang Ching, said that the economic liaison offices in industrial cities were "spy dens". The offices were therefore shut down and those responsible for liaison work were forced to return to their original place of work. Economic ties and cooperation among factories and mines were broken and factory production plans and the unified system of administration of supplies were upset.

As a result, factories and mines and other enterprises had to send out people for supplies of materials and necessary goods. Iron and steel plants in various parts of the country sent some 1,117 people to Peking in January this year. Last year Peking and Shanghai had to receive approximately 50,000 to 60,000 people a day who were seeking supplies. Another result was that some factories and mines failed to fulfill their contracts. All this put great pressure on the transport and service industries and caused considerable waste of state money.

#### COMPLAINT ON TRACTOR LEADS TO NEW PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS

OW042217Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 1 Jun 78

[Text] According to a report filed by its reporter, the PEOPLE'S DAILY received a letter in May 1977 from the party branch of (Lungang-Changtzu) Brigade of (Tangtou) commune in Lini County, Shantung Province, stating that a tractor the brigade bought for more than 10,000 yuan broke down in less than 6 months and became a piece of useless scrap. The letter appealed to industrial departments concerned to help solve this problem.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY contacted the First Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Kiangsu Provincial Machinery Bureau and other units concerned. They promptly dispatched fact-finding teams to the brigade for an on-the-spot investigation. The Mass Work Department of the PEOPLE'S DAILY also sent reporters to Kiangsu Province to acquire a better understanding of the case. The investigations revealed that what was reported by the poor and lower-middle peasants was true.

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After ascertaining the truth, the First Ministry of Machine Building and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry took stern action on the matter. To compensate for the losses incurred, the unit concerned in Kiangsu reimbursed the tractor's cost to the (Lungang-Changtzu) Brigade. It also had the defective tractor returned for a thorough examination to uncover the reasons for its poor quality. In addition, Shantung Province appropriated a new tractor for the brigade.

The First Ministry of Machine Building and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry also distributed a circular to agricultural machinery departments throughout the country that demanded every unit and enterprise to learn a lesson from this incident and make conscientious efforts to investigate the interference of the gang of four, the cause of quality deterioration. The circular called on them to mobilize the masses to conduct criticism and clarify the confusion on the question of right and wrong, and to adopt concrete measures to improve the quality of their products.

To deal blows to urban and rural bourgeois forces and insure better quality in agricultural machinery, the circular also set the following specific requirements: Unless approved by leading organs, new products that are made on a trial basis should not be put into production; products that are not tested, evaluated and approved should not be sold; agricultural machinery should not be traded freely; and guarantees for repair, replacement and refund should be enforced for products that pass quality control criteria.

1978 CLASS OF COLLEGE GRADUATES TO BEGIN NEW JOBS

OW061347Y Peking NCNA in English 1240 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jun (HSINHUA)--One hundred and sixty six thousand 1978 Chinese college graduates are shortly to take up jobs.

To begin with, they will be appointed to areas where the country most needs them to serve the needs of the general task of the new period. Priority is to be given to key scientific research projects and to large-scale key construction projects in the country and to the selection of post-graduates and teachers of basic courses in key universities and colleges.

All this was stressed by Chang Yen, the vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, at a recent meeting where principles, policies and the implementation of plans for appointing 1978 college graduates throughout the country were discussed. He also said that it was necessary to continue to implement the principle of meeting the needs of factories and mines, of rural areas, of grassroots and border areas, as well as the principle that assignments enable graduates to put their knowledge to good use.

Chang Yen said that in order to be a part of the planned socialist economy, college graduates must be appointed to work posts in a planned way. In the last 28 years since the founding of new China about three million college graduates had been appointed to jobs, according to the varying conditions of various periods. These graduates had made positive contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

The 1978 college graduates were admitted in 1975 to institutes of higher education by a system of recommendation. They were selected from among workers, peasants and soldiers and middle school graduates who were working in hilly and rural areas. Participants at the meeting pointed out that since they entered college at the precise time that the gang of four were in power, their studies had suffered interference and disruption. However, a considerable number of them had studied conscientiously and obtained fairly good results. Especially since the overthrow of the gang of four, in response to the call of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, their enthusiasm for study and the faculty members' zeal in teaching had risen higher than ever. For these reasons there had been a noticeable improvement in the academic records of these would-be graduates.

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INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES RECLAIM, FARM UNUSED LAND

OW050748Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jun (HSINHUA)--In China, many factories, mines and other enterprises organize workers and their families to reclaim land not in use around their enterprises in order to grow grain, vegetables and fruit and raise domestic animals and poultry.

This effort has enlarged the country's farmland, increased the national agricultural output and helped improve the workers' life. The grain and vegetables thus produced are sold to workers and factory canteens at below market price and the workers' families who take part in the farming are paid.

The Taching oilfield is the pace-setter for China's industry and this kind of enterprise began there in the 1960's. While guiding the oil workers in the opening up of the oilfield, the oilfield leadership also organized their families to reclaim 20,000 hectares of wasteland in the oilfield. This has resulted in over 50,000 workers' families being independent of the state for grain supplies for 12 successive years.

The oilfield's achievement won praise from Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and their experience has since been spread throughout China. By the end of last year, the total area of land reclaimed by all the country's oilfields was 60,000 hectares.

At present over 80 percent of China's major coal mines have their own farms and sideline production.

Various lumber centres in China's leading timber area in Heilungkiang Province in the extreme north-east of China, now have some 90,000 hectares of farmland. With a population of 2.3 millions, these centres plan to add a further 45,000 hectares this year and achieve self-sufficiency in spring, summer and autumn vegetables.

The Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the largest in the country, last year opened up 67 farming areas totalling 2,400 hectares. At the Fictou Iron and Steel Company in north China every worker received 100 kilogrammes of vegetables from its farms last year.

Located in the Gobi Desert 2,800 metres above sea level, the Yumen oilfield has only 90 frost-free days during the year. It is very windy and drought conditions prevail. Yet the oilfield managed to reclaim more than 6,600 hectares of farmland and this has enabled over 12,000 people to become self-sufficient in grain, cooking oil, pork and vegetables for ten years running.

Up to the present, China's industrial enterprises cultivate some 260,000 hectares of farmland. Last year, they yielded 270,000 tons of grain and 1.1 million tons of vegetables.

ANHWEI PROVINCIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE OPENS

HK051414X Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 78 HK

[Text] In accordance with the decision of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, the provincial education work conference opened on 5 June in Hefei. The guiding ideology and tasks of this conference are to seriously transmit and study the important instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng on education work and the spirit of the national education work conference and, in line with the actual situation of our province's education work, to deeply expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei, criticize the erroneous viewpoints exposed in national enrollment work, carry out discussions to clarify thinking, further understand the problems regarding the line, principles and policies of the education front, and study and make arrangements for current work.

Responsible persons in charge of education work of the revolutionary committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties as well as responsible persons of departments and offices concerned of the provincial CCP Committee, of committees, offices and bureaus concerned of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and of universities concerned attended the conference.

ANHWEI HOLDS FORUM ON DOUBLE-CROP LATE RICE

HK051349Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] "The provincial Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry recently held a provincial forum on the production of double-crop late rice. The forum studied and put forward key measures for the production of double-crop late rice."

The forum held that "this year's production of summer grain will be affected to a certain degree by the long drought. Autumn crop work and particularly paddy rice production have thus become more difficult. Double-crop late rice, a weak link in paddy rice production, has a very great potential for increasing output. Therefore, in doing a good job of grasping paddy rice production, we must fight a head-on battle for double-crop late rice. This is our current fighting task, which brooks no delay."

"The forum noted that there are many favorable conditions for this year's double-crop late rice production. We can certainly increase this year's double-crop late rice output by a comparatively large margin as long as we strengthen leadership, energetically publicize the importance and necessity of increasing double-crop late rice output, fully mobilize the masses, implement the party's policy, do a good job of work in a down-to-earth way and adopt effective measures."

The forum put forward five key measures for increasing the output of double-crop late rice:

"1. We must do a good job of organizing production and of breeding and serializing varieties in a manner appropriate to local conditions."

"2. We must immediately mobilize the masses to take advantage of the current high temperatures and rich natural sources of manure, and launch a mass shock movement to accumulate and produce manure in a big way so as to acquire sufficient manure for double-crop late rice."

"3. We must (?transplant seedlings on stubble field), popularize (Hung Ting) rice seedlings, improve techniques for growing rice seedlings and develop sufficiently strong and adaptable seedlings. According to the meteorological observatory's forecast, this year's "cold dew" wind will arrive earlier than in previous years."



Therefore, the time for transplanting this year's double-crop late rice seedlings must be appropriately advanced. We must strive to complete transplanting the seedlings before 24 September.

"4. We must seize the time for crash transplanting and improve the quality of transplanting seedlings."

"5. We must prevent plant diseases and insect pests. All our work must be put on a footing of combating natural disasters and reaping a bumper harvest."

#### KIANGSI DAILY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL POLICIES

HK060927Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 78 HK

[KIANGSI DAILY commentator's article: "We Must Grasp Implementation of the Party's Rural Economic Policies as an Important Task"--date not given]

[Excerpts] In order to implement our province's rural economic policies well, our fundamental task is to deeply expose and relentlessly criticize the gang of four and reestablish order so as to smash the spiritual shackles of the gang, eliminate their pernicious influence and liberate our thinking. We must use both Chairman Mao's series of principles and policies for developing agriculture and Chairman's Hua's and the party Central Committee's important instructions as the main weapons to expose the gang's disguise of being leftists and while actually being rightists and to deeply criticize their fallacies and crimes in sabotaging rural economic policies.

We must understand that the sabotage caused by the Lin Biao antiparty clique, especially that caused by the gang of four, is serious, because the gang pushed a "fake leftist but real rightist" line in a major way. They confused thinking and policy and hurt the socialist activism of the masses of cadres and people. Only by struggling to expose and criticize the gang of four can we distinguish between right and wrong in line and raise our awareness of how to implement party policies. Therefore, party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership, give full rein to the people, do well in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang, widely conduct education in the party's basic line and thoroughly eliminate the gang's pernicious influence. Party committees at all levels must put the serious implementation of the party's rural economic policies high on their agendas. Leadership must personally take action, be determined, work hard and do well in tightly grasping the work.

Leadership at all levels must dare to correctly implement line, principles and policies concerning rural work and the development of agricultural production as charted by Chairman Mao for our party. They must also seriously implement Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's series of important instructions on rural work. We must integrate the movements to popularize both the general task for the new period and the new constitution with the movement to popularize, discuss and implement rural economic policies in order to enable everyone to show concern for, grasp the implementation of and seriously implement rural economic policies. Leading comrades at all levels must go deep into communes and brigades to participate in labor and conduct research and investigation. They must grasp the several major policy problems--the problems which generally and seriously affect the activism of the masses--and dare to resolutely destroy the bad and establish the good in order to implement party policies one by one. We must follow policies to mobilize the activism of our tens of millions of people.

Leading comrades at all levels must resolutely protect the seriousness and unity of party policies, take the lead in studying them, correctly popularize them and become models in implementing them.



The people are absolutely forbidden to arbitrarily formulate local policies to meet local needs. They are also forbidden to arbitrarily and frequently change policies. Without maintaining policy stability, we cannot develop production on a stable basis. If some policy regulations need revision because of changing situations, the revisions must be carried out through discussion with the people, by asking opinions of and giving reports to superiors and in line with instructions and orders. With regard to a handful of cadres at grassroot units who revise party policies, disobey orders and violate policies without asking opinions of and giving reports to superiors, we must subject them to meticulous ideological education. We must also seriously deal with those people who refuse to correct their mistakes after repeated warnings.

We must consciously observe party discipline. Under the unified leadership of the party, we must carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style in the mass line and in seeking truth from facts, resolutely implement the party's rural class line, unite with the masses of cadres and people, seriously implement the party's rural economic policies, mobilize the activism of the peasants and people to the maximum, and strive to quicken the pace of agricultural development and fulfill the general task for the new period.

#### KIANGSU'S HSU CHIA-TUN ATTENDS FINANCE-TRADE MEETING

OWO40543Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[Summary] Today the Kiangsu provincial conference on learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade work convened ceremoniously in Nanking. The opening ceremony, attended by more than 2,500 representatives from the finance and trade front throughout the province, took place at the People's Hall.

"Leading comrades of the Kiangsu provincial CCP Committee and Revolutionary Committee, including Hsu Chia-tun, Hu Hung, Chu Chiang, [name indistinct], Chou Tse, [names indistinct], Ma Kuo-ji, [name indistinct], Chang Chung-liang and Tai Wei-jan, attended the opening ceremony. Sitting at the rostrum were leading comrades of the various departments, committees, offices and bureaus concerned of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, responsible persons of the various prefectural and municipal delegations, as well as the representatives of the various Taching- and Tachai-type enterprises, units and labor models."

At 0900, Comrade Chu Chiang, secretary of the provincial Party Committee, declared the conference open. Amid warm applause, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a report entitled "Learn From Taching and Tachai; Realize a New Leap Forward in Finance and Trade Work; and Work Hard to Accomplish the General Task for the New Period."

"In his report, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun discussed the following five points:

- "1. The situation on all fronts in the province is excellent;
- "2. Manage socialist finance and trade work well in light of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line;
- "3. Carry out the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end;
- "4. Contribute to rapid national economic development;

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"5. The movement to learn from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade work will be launched in greater depth and breadth.

"Comrade Hsu Chia-tun concluded his report by saying: [begin recording] Comrades, the magnificent blueprint for realizing the four modernizations is now before us. We are fully confident of (accomplishing our tasks.) These tasks are glorious but arduous and our future is bright. We must rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and follow our wise leader Chairman Hua. We must study, study and study again, and unite, unite and unite again. We will continue to learn from Taching and Tachai, go all out, aim high, expedite our finance and trade work, and work hard to achieve great success in grasping the key link and running the country well and in completing the general task for the new period." [applause; end recording]

#### VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN ATTENDS SHANGHAI MEETING

OW061321Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Text] On 30 May the Shanghai Chiao Tung University established a school affairs committee with Wang Chen, vice premier of the State Council, serving as committee chairman and (Chou Chih-hung), (Chin Jih-hua) and other professors as committee members. Vice Premier Wang Chen attended and spoke at the meeting marking the committee's founding. The meeting was also attended by Yang Kai, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. On the morning of 31 May, Comrade Wang Chen met with Dr (Chou Yung-ching), a U.S. scholar of Chinese descent, who has come to China to give lectures at the invitation of the Shanghai Chiao Tung University.

#### SHANTUNG PROVINCE HOLDS TACHING CONFERENCE

SK041129Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees held a provincial learn-from-Taching work conference in Tsinan Municipality on [word indistinct] May. Attending the conference were leading comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Pai Ju-ping, Li Jih-nai, Chin Ho-chen and [passage indistinct].

The conference pointed out: Of 30 major products, including coal, electric power, iron, steel and steel products, the output of 24 products has surpassed the plan [word indistinct]. The output of oil has substantially increased as compared to that of the corresponding period of 1977. The output of insecticide, tractors and handicrafts have increased by more than 40 percent over the corresponding period of last year. [Words indistinct] the situation in railways and transportation has been very good. The situation in fulfilling various economic indexes has taken an obvious turn for the better. Great achievements have been scored in the work of turning deficits into profits.

At the conclusion of the conference, a solemn awards ceremony was held. Responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees presented representatives of 168 Taching-type enterprises which were established in 1977 with silk banners and honor scrolls.

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REPORT AT HUPEH CONFERENCE LISTS SCIENCE GOALS

HK061125Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpts of report delivered by (Yu Peng), chairman of the provincial Science and Technology Committee, on 19 May at the provincial science conference]

[Summary] "I. The 11th National Party Congress and the Fifth NPC have put forward the general task of socialist revolution and construction for the new period for the whole party and the people throughout the country."

Encouraged by the National Science Conference, the masses of scientists, technicians, workers, peasants, soldiers and people throughout the province are determined to embark on a new Long March in order to achieve the four modernizations. Our province's science and technology have greatly developed since the founding of our country.

"II. In accordance with the unified arrangements of the national plan and in connection with the requirements determined by the special features of our province's resources and the development of the national economy, we have formulated a draft of the 1978-1985 outline plan for the development of Hupeh's science and technology. The plan proposes four goals of struggle.

"A. We must grasp the major advanced science and technology of the 1970's and, in particular, strive to catch up with and surpass national and international advanced levels so as to score scientific and technological achievements to promote our province's high-speed industrial and agricultural development.

"B. We must build a great science and technology force that integrates professionals with the masses and cultivate excellent scientists.

"C. In particular, we must establish a number of modern scientific experiment bases in order to create favorable conditions for scientific research work.

"D. We must establish a scientific research system in accordance with Hupeh's characteristics, that basically meets our province's requirements in regard to industrial and agricultural development and that can shoulder various projects in some of our nation's major fields of study. There must be coordinated development and cooperation, rational planning and the integration of professionals with the masses."

In formulating the plan, we took into consideration the need to rapidly develop our province's national economy. Thus, the draft of the 1978-1985 outline plan for the development of Hupeh's science and technology has put forward 24 major tasks for scientific and technical research involving such things as natural resources, agricultural, industry, communications and transportation, environmental protection, etc. The plan also demands that agriculture, energy, raw materials, electronic calculators, lasers and genetic engineering be put in important positions.

1. Agricultural science and technology. We must first study and formulate plans for the province's agroscientific research. We must put forward plans for adapting to local conditions, for developing great socialist agriculture, for comprehensively handling mountains, waters, forests, fields and roads, and for developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries in an all-round way.

2. Energy science and technology. Our province has very rich water resources. We must organize forces to quickly complete large water conservation projects. We must strive to meet the needs of developing small and medium hydroelectric projects. We must study our province's geological characteristics. We must step up our exploitation of our rich stone coal resources. We must also strengthen our study on the use of solar energy and on the saving of energy.

3. Raw materials science and technology. We must study the technology of mechanization and automation of the raw materials industry and conduct fundamental study in raw materials science.

4. Electronic calculator science and technology. It is imperative to strengthen the scientific and theoretical study of electronic calculators.

5. Laser science and technology. It is necessary to vigorously study the application of laser technology in agriculture, industry, medical science and scientific experimentation. It is essential to strengthen the study of the theory and the fundamental technology of lasers.

6. Genetic engineering science and technology. It is necessary to set up a genetic engineering experimental base and to gradually study genetic engineering.

"III. We must develop our province's science and technology at high speed in accordance with the general task for the new period and realize the goals of struggle over the next 8 years." We must firmly grasp the following:

A. We must grasp the rectification and building of scientific and technical research organizations. "We must first get a good grasp of building leadership groups." It is imperative to choose comrades who understand the party's policies and who are enthusiastic about science for the post of secretary of the Party Committee. We must allow the comrades who are experts or almost experts to assume the leadership of fields. We must look for diligent and down-to-earth comrades and make them responsible for logistics work. It is necessary to promote to leadership posts young and middle-aged cadres who have given good political performances, are familiar with their occupations and are energetic.

"B. We must speed up building a Red and expert science and technology force. Accelerating the cultivation and building of a strong, Red and expert science and technology force of workers is our present pressing and major task."

"The foundation for cultivating talented scientists and technicians is education. We must do a good job of running universities, middle and primary schools and key schools. Universities must be run as both education and scientific research centers. We must train more talented people as quickly as possible. At the same time, we must do a good job of running the Communist Labor University, the 21 July Workers University, the 7 May University, the Correspondence University and the Television University."

"C. We must vigorously popularize science and conduct academic exchanges. It is imperative to quickly revive the Science and Technology Institute and various professional institutes, and to actively conduct academic activities.

Professional scientific research organs, institutions of higher learning and various science and technology organizations must formulate a system for conducting academic activities. It is necessary to implement the party's principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and to encourage scientists and technicians to guide scientific research with Marxist philosophy. It is essential to encourage and advocate free arguments among various schools. We must strive to run various academic magazines well and to organize various lectures, special study meetings and report meetings; we must promote the development of science and technology through various academic exchange activities."

"D. We must extensively mass scientific experiment activities and boldly carry out technological innovation and revolution. We must consolidate and develop the four-level agroscientific network in the rural areas. In the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, we must organize the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to concentrate on the eight-point charter for agriculture and to deeply conduct scientific experiment activities. We must also vigorously promote various new agricultural technologies and continuously raise the level of scientific farming."

In factories, mines and enterprises, we must generally develop scientific research groups, technological innovation groups and forces for storming the gate of technology. In the movement to learn from Taching in industry, we must organize the masses of workers to conduct the activities of technological innovation and transformation and of tapping potentials. We must continuously improve the quality of products and reduce the cost of production and the consumption of raw materials.

E. We must seriously revive and establish reasonable rules and regulations. After restoring technical titles to scientists and technicians, we must establish a system of technical post responsibility and give full play to their role in handling scientific and technical problems. "We must set up a system of testing, promoting and rewarding scientists and technicians. Departments concerned must formulate methods and systems for testing, promoting and rewarding various categories of people. Generally speaking, the system should be implemented every 2 to 3 years. Those who are particularly outstanding can be tested at any time and be promoted. We must reward those who have made outstanding contributions. We must place emphasis on spiritual rewards, but we must also grant material rewards in a proper way.

"F. We must strengthen organization and management of science and technology. We must respond to the call of Chairman Hua and conduct a new movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. At the same time, we must strive to study modern science knowledge and methods of managing modern science and technology. Leaders of science and technology departments must take the lead in studying, raise the organization and management level, and truly become the party committees' staff officers and assistants in grasping scientific and technological work.

"Leaders at all levels, particularly leaders of science and technology management departments, must take Vice Chairman Teng as an example and diligently become rear service soldiers for scientific and technological work."

It is necessary to vigorously strengthen the work of collecting information on science and technology. It is imperative to strengthen unified organization and leadership over scientific research work. It is also imperative to carry forward the communist spirit of cooperation and to strive to fulfill the scientific and technological tasks.



KWEICHOW HOLDS MEETING OF HEADS OF PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENTS

HK030801Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 78 HK

[Summary] "With the approval of the provincial CCP Committee, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of directors of party committee propaganda departments at prefectural and municipal levels in Kaili from 20 to 28 May. The meeting conscientiously studied the central authorities' and the provincial CCP Committee's relevant documents, exposed and criticized the gang of four's towering crimes in disrupting propaganda and theoretical work, exchanged and summed up experiences gained in studying and publicizing the general task for the new period and the new constitution, and studied and made concrete arrangements for theoretical research work.

"Attending the meeting were 100 persons including responsible comrades of party committee propaganda departments at prefectural and municipal levels; responsible comrades of the provincial organs' propaganda departments and units; and full-time theoretical workers from the provincial Institute of Philosophy and Social Sciences, [word indistinct] the provincial Institute of Nationalities, various universities and colleges and news and publishing units in Kweichow.

"(Yu Mi-chiang), member of the Provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department under the Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the meeting. Miao Chun-ting, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting. The meeting adopted the following resolution: During the previous period, this province scored some achievements in studying and publicizing the general task for the new period and the new constitution. Since the closing of the Fifth NPC, the cadres, staff and workers throughout the province have fervently increased their study of the documents of the Fifth NPC. Various localities have trained a number of strong propaganda backbone elements. They have used various propaganda tools and adopted various forms to publicize the documents among the masses."

Comparatively good localities' and units' major experiences in propagating are:

"1. Leading comrades have taken the lead in studying and publicizing.

"2. They have closely integrated study and publicity with the current central work and respective units' work and ideology.

"3. Propaganda departments have voluntarily and actively performed well as the party committees' advisers and assistants and in making practical arrangements.

"However, the various localities' study and publicity are uneven in development. Some localities and units have not conducted intensive study and publicity. In accordance with the central authorities' and the provincial CCP Committee's instructions, we must concentrate a certain period of time on extensively and deeply launching a widespread movement to study and publicize the general task for the new period to enable everyone to understand the contents of the general task, the reason for its fulfillment, and the method to fulfill it."

To implement the provincial CCP Committee's decision on intensively publicizing the general task and the new constitution in May, June and July, the meeting called on the leadership at all levels to take the lead in studying and publicizing and in fostering and training backbone elements at all levels. The key to the success of this movement rests with the leadership at all levels.



## KWEICHOW WOMEN'S FEDERATION MEETS, ESTABLISHES TASKS

HK061352Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] From 23 May to 4 June the Kweichow Provincial Women's Federation held its third enlarged Standing Committee meeting and a meeting of county women's federation chairmen in Kweiyang. The meetings conveyed and studied the spirit of the sixth enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the Third National Women's Federation and summarized work concerning women in the province over the past 28 years. The meetings clearly defined the future battle task. The meetings were held under the leadership of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee. They were the first meetings in the province on work concerning women since the gang of four was destroyed. At the meetings, (Pai Ling), chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, conveyed the spirit of the National Women's Federation on the holding of the Fourth National Women's Congress, and Meng Su-fen, vice chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, reported on the sixth enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the Third National Women's Federation and on a work report entitled "Clearly Distinguish Between Right and Wrong in Line, Do a Good Job of Work Concerning Women and Struggle Hard to Realize the Four Modernizations." Chen Hsing-keng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the meetings.

In connection with the reality of the province, they indignantly exposed and criticized Lin Piao's and the gang of four's crimes in distorting the nature of women's federations and in sabotaging work concerning women. They pointed out: "Proceeding from their ambition to usurp party and state power, Lin Piao and the gang of four did their utmost to distort the nature of women's federations, weaken their role and ruin their good traditions and good style of work. They attacked them by saying that the women's federations' mobilization of women to participate in struggle for production was the theory of productive forces and that their concern for the lives of women and their protection of women's personal interests were slavishness. This seriously sabotaged the women's federations.

"Our province was seriously sabotaged by the gang of four, who instructed their black ace generals to conduct conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. As a result, work concerning women in our province traveled a circuitous and complicated route of struggle. This work once came to standstill. The vast majority of women cadres, who were half divorced from production, were sent downwards. The good traditions of integrating with and showing concern for the masses were trampled upon and thinking was confused. The gang of four's perverted actions attempted to bring women's organizations under their control and turn them into their tools for usurping party and state power. Their efforts were in vain and their conspiracy could never succeed. Women cadres and the masses of women clearly saw and hated what the gang of four had done. They boycotted and struggled against them in various ways."

SINKIANG'S WANG FENG ATTENDS SCIENCE CONFERENCE

OW021215Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The communications departments in the autonomous region recently held a conference to exchange experience in scientific and technological work, discuss plans for developing scientific and technological work on the regional communications and transport front, commend the advanced collectives and individuals, and mobilize large numbers of scientific and technological workers, cadres and people on the communications front to greet the science and technology conference by making outstanding achievements and strive to modernize communications and transport.

All delegates to the conference were received by leading party and government personnel in the region, including Wang Feng, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Yun-ho, Chi Kuo, Yang Ko, A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu, (Hou Liang) and (Li Chia-yu). Comrade Wang Feng gave important instructions.

The conference discussed and mapped out the 1978-85 regional plans for technical innovations on the communications and transport front and for the development of science and technology.

WANG FENG ADDRESSES SINKIANG WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

OW051050Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The regional conference on women's work was held in Urumchi on 2 June. [Words indistinct] the conference thoroughly exposed and criticized the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging the women's movement and discussed future tasks. It also elected Sinkiang's delegates to the Fourth National Women's Congress.

Responsible party and government comrades of the region Wang Feng, Ssu-mai Ai-mai-ti, Chang Shih-kung, A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu and [words indistinct] came to the conference to visit all the comrades present.

On behalf of the regional Party Committee and [words indistinct], Comrade Wang Feng addressed the conference. He said: Led by wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the people have thoroughly exposed and criticized the gang of four. The situation throughout the country is excellent. Under this excellent situation, the party Central Committee (?has decided) to convene the Fourth National Women's Congress in September this year. This will be a great event in the political life of women of various nationalities and of great significance for carrying out the general task for the new period. Comrade Wang Feng emphatically pointed out in his speech: Women of various nationalities should actively respond to Chairman Hua's call to "study, study and study again; unite, unite and unite again," cherish lofty aspirations and strive to make outstanding achievements to greet the convocation of the Fourth National Congress of Chinese Women.

At the end of the conference, A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu, Standing Committee member of the regional Party Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, and (Chen Hsiu-ying), secretary of the Secretariat of the National Women's Federation, also spoke.

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TA KUNG PAO REFUTES NHAN DAN'S ATTACK ON PAPER'S VERACITY

HK051204Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 3 Jun 78 p 2 HK

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Refuting the Vietnamese Newspaper's Slanders Against Our Paper"]

[Excerpts] Vietnam's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN yesterday had the effrontery to unscrupulously slander TA KUNG PAO and several other newspapers in Hong Kong. It audaciously claims that TA KUNG PAO's reports on Vietnam's expulsion of Overseas Chinese are untrue.

Actually, this is not a very unusual occurrence. All we have to do is examine the anti-China chorus organized by the Soviet Union, Cuba and Vietnam over the past few days.

Recently, the Soviet Union's PRAVDA attacked China's "intervention in" Vietnam. Yesterday, Cuba's GRANMA also attacked China's foreign policies and publicly supported Vietnam. Given this background, the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN slanders against this paper exposed two things. First, this paper's reports on the miseries of the Overseas Chinese refugees who were forced to return to China have touched the Vietnamese authorities on their most sensitive spot. Second, the Vietnamese authorities do not dare to directly point their spearhead at Peking, as the Soviet Union and Cuba do. Thus, the Vietnamese authorities indirectly attacked China. This only proved that the Vietnamese authorities have a guilty conscience, like a thief.

We warn the Vietnamese authorities in all seriousness: As a newspaper which shows concern for the motherland and the people of the motherland, we have the duty to report to the world in a more detailed way the miseries of the Overseas Chinese refugees and the atrocities of the persecutors and the plunderers. We have sent more reporters to the border area to report the actual scenes.

Vietnam's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN had the effrontery to issue a so-called warning to us. To hell with your warning!

USSE ATTRACTS ASIAN ALLIES TO ENCIRCLE CHINA

HK051148Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 Jun 78 p 2 HK

[WEN WEI PO special article by Ku Chin-hsin: "The Soviet Union Finally Emerges on the Front Stage"]

[Summary] The Soviet Union has been the covert boss in Vietnam's expulsion of Chinese residents in Vietnam and has consistently controlled these efforts. It finally emerged publicly yesterday to direct the anti-China drama in a premeditated manner. Yesterday, Moscow's PRAVDA smeared China's protection of the proper rights of Chinese residents in Vietnam as "dangerous intervention." In a blustering and aggressive manner, Moscow's PRAVDA slanderously claimed that China was using the Overseas Chinese to "poke its nose into other countries."

"It seems that the Soviet Union's threatening manner is aimed at supporting Vietnam's anti-China activities and at creating public opinion favoring Soviet intervention in Indochina affairs."

The Soviet Union created a provocative incident on the Sino-Soviet border to coincide with Vietnam's anti-China incident. "At the same time, Vietnam has been receiving an uninterrupted flow of Soviet military advisers and Cuban advisers. [paragraph continues]

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"According to foreign press agency reports, Haiphong and Cam Ranh Bay have become Soviet naval bases, and a Soviet guided missile base threatening China's security has been established inside Vietnamese territory. Who is conducting this 'dangerous intervention?' Who is promoting 'hegemonism?' Now everything is quite clear.

"China has not sent its military personnel to Vietnam and has not sought to forcibly occupy Vietnam's military bases. On the contrary, it is the Soviet Union, which is far away in Europe, that is currently infiltrating into Vietnam and encircling China." "Driving Vietnam into becoming the Soviet Union's 'Asian Cuba' is Moscow's design, and it is based on wishful thinking. In addition, the Soviet Union's strategic aim is to make arrangements in Vladivostok, Taiwan, Haiphong and Cam Ranh Bay for forming an anti-China oceanic arc."

In instigating Vietnam to oppose China, the Soviet Union also used Japan's reactionary forces to curry favour with Taiwan. Since last July, Soviet diplomatic personnel in Tokyo have had frequent contacts with Japan's pro-Taiwan group. They provoked the Senkakus incident and caused the Fukuda administration's delay in signing the Sino-Japanese peace treaty.

"Soviet warships conducted exercises east of Taiwan at the end of May. Is this aimed at bolstering Chiang Ching-kuo?

"The Soviet Union has used Vietnam's action of expelling Overseas Chinese to practice hegemonism. The Soviet Union has emerged on the stage to oppose China. This is a warning to other people. The Soviet Union has made arrangements to encircle China from the south. What other Soviet adventurist activities are in store?"

#### CHENG MING REPORTS ON CHIANG CHING'S LIFE IN PRISON

HK051331Y Hong Kong CHENG MING No 8 in Chinese Jun 78 p 15 HK

[Article by Tien Feng: "Chiang Ching in Jail"]

[Text] The personnel of the special investigation group for Minister of Public Health Liu Hsiang-ping [minister of public health during the time of the gang of four] received permission to go to an exclusive prison not far from Peking to talk with Chiang Ching in order to prove the crimes of Liu Hsiang-ping. After going through a number of procedures, the personnel of the prison led them into a room.

This room was quite spacious. An old woman was seated on a small sofa in the corner. This old woman appeared to be 70 years old. Her gray hair was sparse and she looked pale. Since all her teeth were missing, her entire mouth had collapsed.

They sat quietly in another corner of the room to await the "arrival" of the "empress." They had never seen Chiang Ching before, but they had seen many photographs of this "modern Wu Tse-tien" who reigned for 10 years. Whether she was wearing a military uniform, a long skirt, or Chinese or Western styles...their impression of "empress" Chiang was vivid.

Some 10 minutes passed. The old woman was still sitting motionless on the sofa. Her expressionless eyes showed worry and uneasiness.

The door then opened. One of the prison personnel entered the room.

"How are you getting on?" he asked as he quietly approached the investigators.

How were we getting on? The investigators looked at the prison official with curiosity. "Chiang Ching is not here yet!" The perplexed prison official said: "She has been here for a long time. Is that not the one?" Good heavens! That old woman was Chiang Ching. They again carefully evaluated this "empress." Her breast was flat (her artificial breast was gone). She was as slim as a wire pole (her artificial buttocks were also gone). Since she did not wear her glasses, Chiang Ching's former glamor had completely disappeared.

This is today's Chiang Ching. After all her "masks" had been removed, Chiang Ching, who is being cursed by millions and millions of people, looked exactly like a ghost.

Tan Chen-lin said previously that Chiang Ching's daily life in prison is still quite good. She can watch television and there are newspapers for her to read. The only differences are: The walls are soft (to prevent her from battering herself to death). Her bed has no edge and no crossbar (to prevent her from hanging herself). There is a fixed time to let in some fresh air. There is not a single drop of disinfectant left in her bathroom. (Chiang Ching's follower, Minister of Culture Yu Hui-Yung, collected disinfectant drop by drop and swallowed it all at once to commit suicide. He was successful. There is other special treatment. All her actions are watched on closed-circuit television.

This is what I heard recently through the "grapevine" about Chiang Ching. Whether or not the news is correct, what is certain is that what Chiang Ching is "enjoying" today is something she never enjoyed before. Yet such treatment for an arch-supercriminal is too lenient.

#### TA KUNG PAO REPORTS ON CHINAN UNIVERSITY BOARD MEETING

HK061107Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Jun 78 p 1 HK

[Text] Canton, 1 Jun--Preparations for the reopening of Chinan University have been completed. A ceremony will be held on 8 June to celebrate and unveil NPC Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's inscription for the university. After attending the unveiling ceremony, members of the board of directors of the university, with Liao Cheng-chih as chairman, will immediately hold their first meeting. They will discuss the constitution of the board of directors, the principles of running the university and other relevant matters.

It was learned by our reporter that the board of directors of Chinan University includes 1 chairman, 12 vice chairmen, 42 directors, 1 secretary general and 1 deputy secretary general. The namelist is given below:

Chairman: Liao Cheng-chih.

Vice Chairmen: Lin Hsiu-te, Wang Kuang, Jung I-jen, Li Chia-jen, Yang Kang-hua, Kuo Ti-huo, Ho Hsien, Wang Kuan-cheng, Fei I-min, I Mei-hou, Ko Lin and Tang Ping-ta.

Directors (listed according to the number of strokes of their surnames): Ma Wan-chi, Fang Chun-chuang, Fang Shan-kuei, Wang Mei, Wang Yueh, Liao Yin-te, Sun Cheng-tseng, Lu Kuan-chuan, Liu Chia-chi, Liu Yao-tseng, Chiang Hai-chieh, Wu Chueh-tien, Li Tzu-sung, Li Sung, Hsiao Chun-ying, Wu Ping-chang, Li Ming-tse, Chiu Cheng-chang, Ho Hung-Chao, Au-Yang han, Chang Po-chuan, Chang Chung-ching, Yang Tang-cheng, Lin Hsi, Lin Ko-ming, Lo Chun, Chao Lan-chang, Jao Pu-ju, Chung Ming, Chao Kuang, Kao Cho-hsiung, Hsu Shenglohou, Liang Wei-lin, Liang Shang-li, Huang Chu-fen, Huang Chang-shui, Huang Fu-kang, Huang Sheng-tsao, Tan Wei, Yen Tung-chen and Tai Ho-ting [41 names given].

Secretary General: Fei I-min (concurrent); and Deputy Secretary General: Chao Yuan-Hao.

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